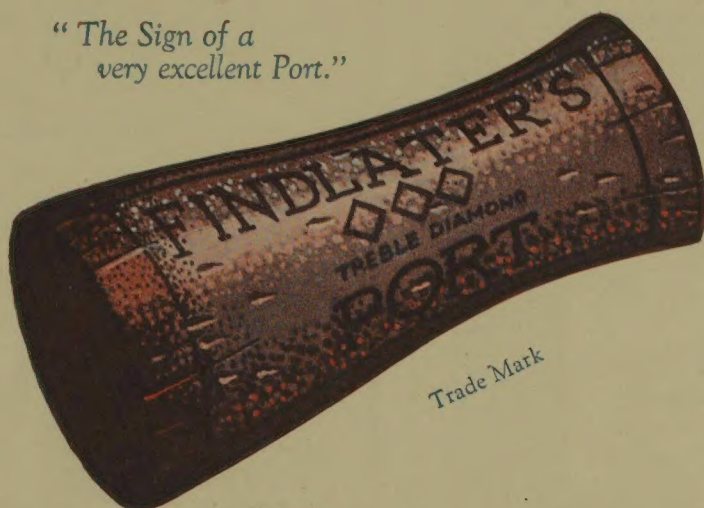


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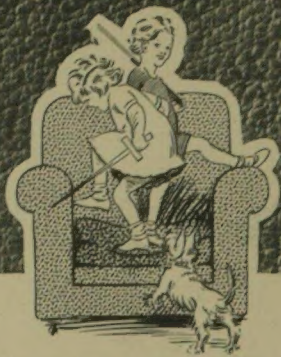
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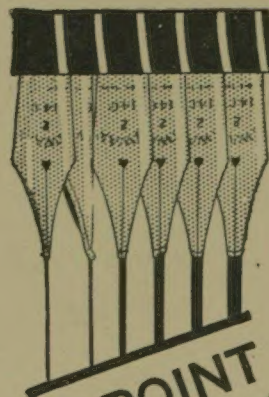
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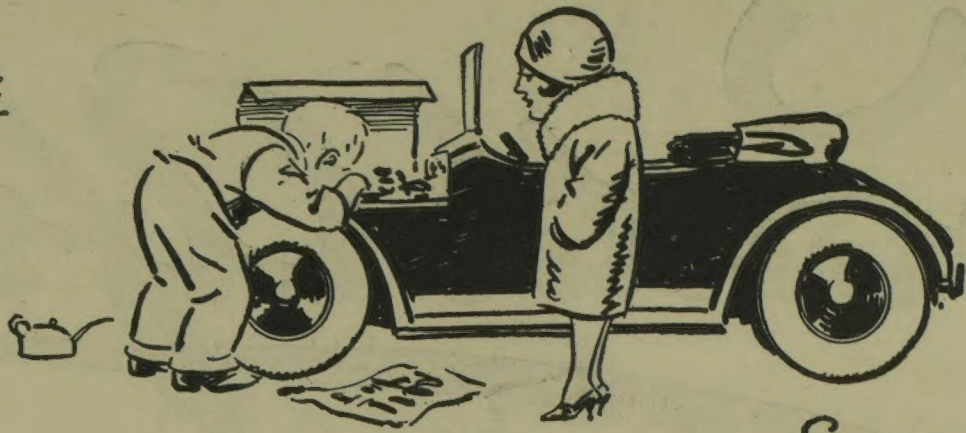
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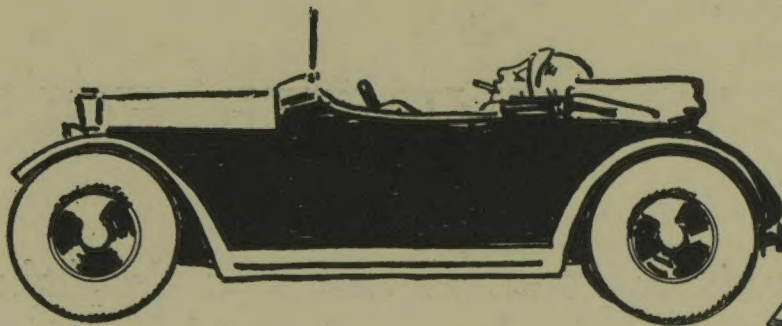
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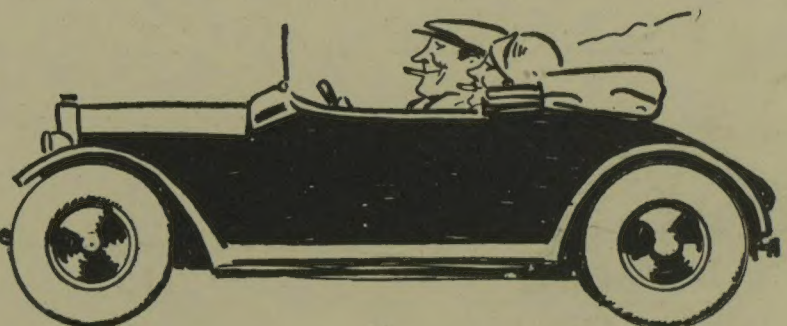
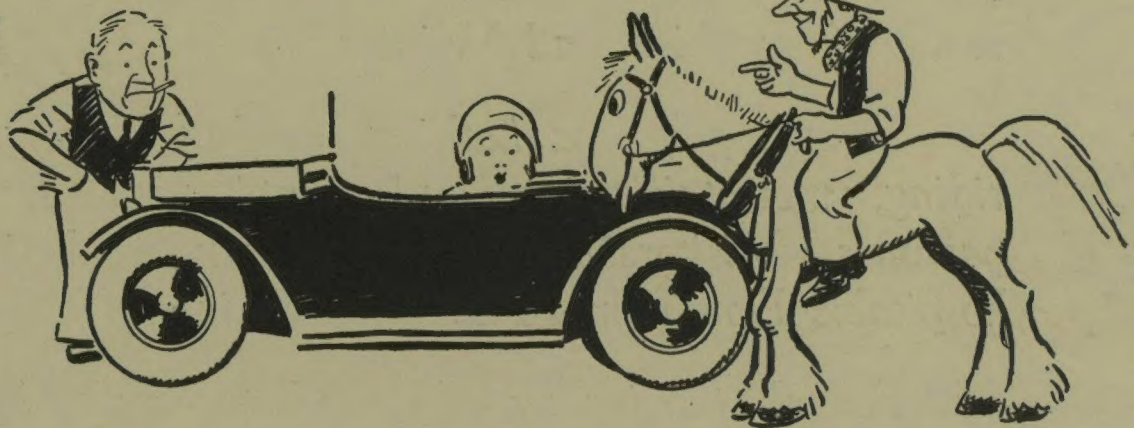
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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1928.

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MAGIC AS "MEDICINE": AN ANTI-CHOLERA COSTUME IN THE SUPERSTITION EXHIBITION AT BUDAPEST.

In this number we give a remarkably interesting article and illustrations dealing with the Exhibition of Superstitions that is being held, in Budapest, in connection with the great International Medical Congress opening there early this month. The object of the Exhibition is to expose the frauds and absurdities of quackery. The above photograph of one of the exhibits is described as follows: "Living in

fear of cholera. Notice the cigar, the plate on the hat, the face-mask, all kinds of magic herbs (in wrappings) round the body and in the gloved hands, and the truck, loaded with preventives and protectives, which the man drags about with him." The piece of white wool seen on the plate above the man's hat apparently represents some burning herb.

MEDICAL SCIENCE MAKES WAR ON QUACKERY.

A UNIQUE EXHIBITION OF MODERN SUPERSTITIONS AT THE MEDICAL CONGRESS IN BUDAPEST.

By LEO SINGER (Budapest).

ON the occasion of the International Medical Congress in Budapest in September, at which 3000 doctors are expected, there will be held a Superstition Exhibition, organised by the International Association of Doctors and by Dr. Georg Gortvay, Director of the Museum of National Hygiene—newly established out of the Rockefeller Funds—in order to make clear, on the one hand, the progress of modern medical science, and, on the other hand, the nature of and the injury caused by superstitious practices, especially quackery. At this exhibition, which will be unique and unprecedented, there will be demonstrated, among other things, the methods, unfortunately practised among the Hungarian people to an absolutely incredible extent, of soothsayers, conjurers, clairvoyants, prayer-healers, and so on. The whole medical world of Hungary has co-operated in collecting the material. All so-called magic herbs, many magic formulae, and the like, will be exhibited in a degree of completeness never yet attained, and, for educational purposes, side by side with similar evidences of the simplicity of the Australian bushman and the savage in the Pacific islands.

The painful fact which impresses the modern man in this exhibition, however, is that the quackery of witches, royal magic healers, and mystery-mongers in olden times, where we are at once prepared to excuse them, is slight and harmless compared with the proliferation, ramified a thousandfold, of present-day

demon that has assailed the body can be driven out. Pseudo-doctors in particular have become legion. Curative gymnasts, homœopaths, natural cure artists, Couéists, Iris-diagnosers, "Biscerdists," "Fletcherists," "Hamourists," raw-food eaters, health cranks, "Jungborners," anti-vaccinationists, crystal-gazers, soul-healers, love magicians, mycologists, "Masdas-danes," and curers of cancer by correspondence—all these modern disciples of Arnaldus de Villanova, Agrippa von Nettesheim, Hermes Trismegistos, Giambattista della Porta, Johann Tritheim, and their kind, do not exhaust the list of such "practitioners," who perhaps even believe in their own nostrums.

Many visitors to the exhibition will be struck by the immense appetite for magic thus displayed. There will be others, again, who themselves believe just a little in the magic action of this or that drug—as, for instance, that pulverised children's skulls are the best cure for drunkenness; and that, in cases of ear-ache, the insertion of a nail from a coffin affords relief. In one of the glass cabinets there is seen the shirt of an epileptic child stuffed with maize leaves and hay, which is sewn together and placed at night on a ploughed field, from which the devil is supposed to fetch it away, and along with it the child's disease. By such methods the expense of the doctor is saved in country places. There are many other similar superstitions. A speedier cure than that effected by the doctor is afforded the sufferer from jaundice if he drinks from a yellow wax goblet. In cases of swellings of the legs, and boils, buffalo hair coated with cream will give relief, as will likewise the wearing of a collar of buttons strung on a string. A chain of garlic round the neck is a safeguard against magic. Cantharides eaten with sloe blossom awakens a burning desire of love. Corns are cured by rubbing on them a dead frog, and bad eyes by an application of red maize. A rusty sickle is a cure for a sty in the eye. Tow tied round the waist stops a flow of blood. A snake stone in a bag is effective against cholera. Dried lizards in a bag are a remedy for fever, and a burnt horse-hoof expels a cold. Nine little dolls made up of white rags and tied around the hip will cure another ailment. Bewitched children are drawn through giant cracknels made of nine different kinds of flour. Lamp-black in the milk frightens away epilepsy. Three rag dolls placed at cross-roads at midnight by a person suffering from alternating fever will transfer the disease to anyone who chances to pick up the dolls. An eggshell placed in the street among straw from a sick person's mattress will transfer the disease to the person who innocently steps on the shell, while the sufferer is thereby healed. This can hardly be called love of one's fellow creatures, but that is how matters stand in the twentieth century!

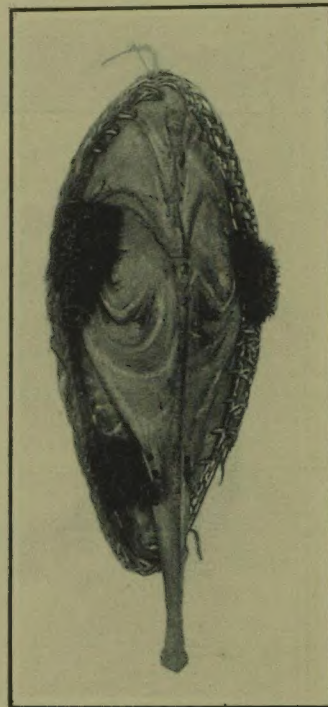
The number of amulets, idols, and fetishes against every conceivable kind of ill is beyond all counting. Is there, for instance, any genuine coloured precious stone which is not credited with some healing virtue? Alongside these primitive grades of superstition there are special departments, as, for instance, dream-books, the many misuses of tea, devices for the reduction of corpulence, appliances for the deaf, practices of hypnotism, occultism, and spiritualism, and, finally, the healers by correspondence, who work with the most complete technique of modern equipment, and foist their "cures," with specious labels, on patients who are never cured. Realistic *maquette* figures, or models, representing various superstitions, adorn the glass cases.

The finest thing about the exhibition, however, is the impartial and dispassionate spirit thus evinced in a country which has itself produced masters and founders of modern medical science, and therefore exhibits without false shame its own infirmities. In former times, the boundaries of medical knowledge and quackery were ill-defined, for the healing art

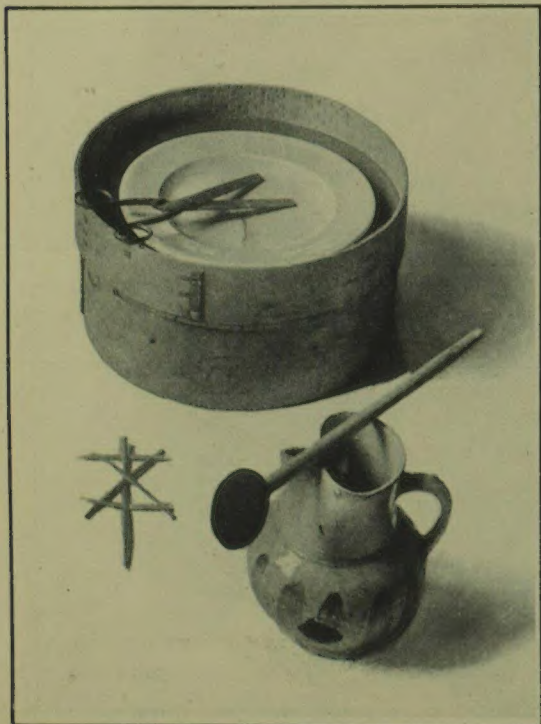
could not point to much that was positive; moreover, doctors differed both in training and capacity. In many cases, indeed, medical science adopted methods which are to-day classed as quackery. The greatest evil wrought by quackery consists in the fact that it prevents many patients who are in the initial stage of a disease from obtaining medical treatment in good time, and also that it cannot recognise infectious diseases causing child mortality; or, even if it has recognised them, it fails, for reasons of its own, to notify them to the authorities, thus causing the greatest difficulty in the arrest of epidemics. Even to-day, when internal medicine and surgery in particular have grown to be positive sciences, it is found, as always happens after world-shaking events, that humanity inclines more towards mysticism—the tendency to which is always unconsciously present—and again falls a victim to the influences of superstition and quackery. This has happened since the World War, after which occultism began to make its way in all countries, a craze for astrology and so-called para-psychology showed itself, and, as a result of the prevailing mentality, a series of medically-coloured mass symptoms came into prominence. These factors, however, have helped to bring it about that medical science is now itself on the threshold of immense revolutions, and is, so to speak, in the midst of what may be called a "crisis of confidence." This state of things, of course, provides good opportunities for the exploiters of psychic dissatisfaction and of the credulity of the masses. Therefore we must be thankful for this exhibition as an original endeavour to educate those who are generations behind in knowledge, and it is to be hoped that such museums will soon arise in all countries.



A PAPUAN AMULET FROM NEW GUINEA: ONE OF THE EXHIBITS SHOWN SO AS TO COMPARE EUROPEAN SUPERSTITIONS WITH THOSE OF THE PACIFIC.

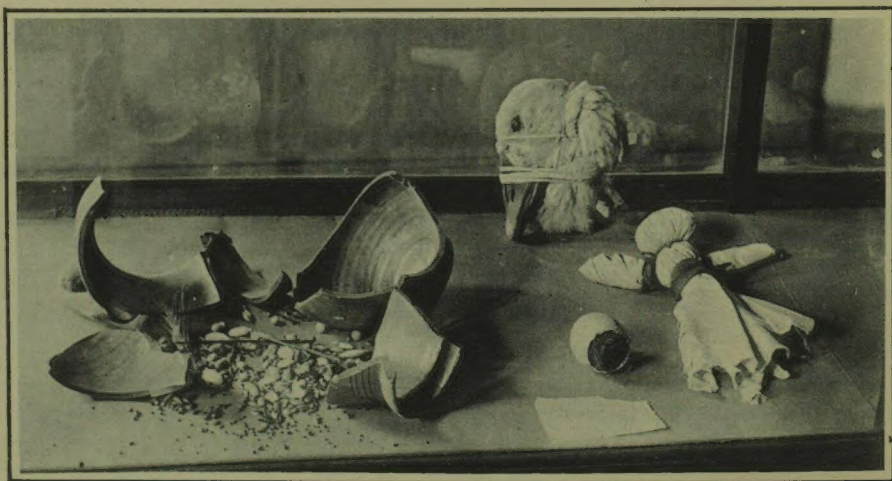


A MAGIC MASK FROM NEW ZEALAND: AN EXHIBIT SHOWN FOR PURPOSES OF COMPARISON WITH HUNGARIAN SUPERSTITIONS.



DESCRIBED AS "MAGIC AGAINST THE POWERS OF EVIL": PARAPHERNALIA OF A MODERN MAGICIAN IN HUNGARY.

healers, devil-expellers, blood-letters, card-readers, magnetisers, and cabalists, those purveyors of fine words and promises and predicted benefits, mixers of magic drinks, and experts in the solemn gestures of the laying-on of hands and exorcism, whereby the evil



INCLUDING A RAG DOLL OF THE TYPE "PLACED AT CROSS-ROADS AT MIDNIGHT" TO TRANSFER FEVER TO THE PERSON WHO PICKS IT UP: A CURIOUS COLLECTION OF OBJECTS USED IN HUNGARIAN PEASANT MAGIC.

The fact that the Budapest collection shows in particular the forms of superstition prevalent in Hungary is merely due to examples being more easily procurable within its own borders, and does not mean, of course, that the like amount of quack material is not to be found in every other country.

"MEDICINAL" MAGIC: QUAINT SUPERSTITIONS.

EXHIBITS AT A MEDICAL CONGRESS AT BUDAPEST.



DESCRIBED AS "A FORMER HUNGARIAN 'MEDICINE MAN,' STILL LIVING IN AMUR" (SIBERIA): A MODEL IN THE EXHIBITION.



A PROTECTIVE AMULET AGAINST THE POWERS OF EVIL: AN EXAMPLE OF SUPERSTITIOUS PRACTICES IN HUNGARY.



A HUNGARIAN JAVASZONY: A STATUE MODEL OF A TYPICAL PEASANT WOMAN DEALING IN MAGIC HERBS.



A MAGIC MASK FROM AFRICA: ONE OF THE EXHIBITS FOR COMPARING SUPERSTITIONS OF PRIMITIVE RACES WITH THOSE OF EUROPE.



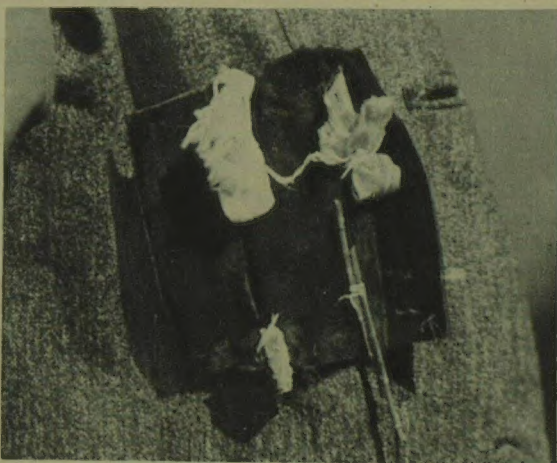
A "CURE" FOR JAUNDICE USED AMONG THE HUNGARIAN PEASANTRY: DRINKING FROM A GOBLET MADE OF YELLOW WAX.



"YELLOW WAX AFFORDS RELIEF FROM EAR-ACHE": AN ALTERNATIVE TO THE INSERTION OF A NAIL FROM A COFFIN.



NINE DOLLS MADE OF WHITE RAGS BOUND ROUND A WOMAN'S HIPS AS CURE FOR CERTAIN AILMENTS: A HUNGARIAN CUSTOM.



AN AMULET SEWN ON A GARMENT AS A PROTECTION AGAINST ILLNESS: A HUNGARIAN DEVICE TO AVOID THE EXPENSE OF CALLING IN THE DOCTOR.



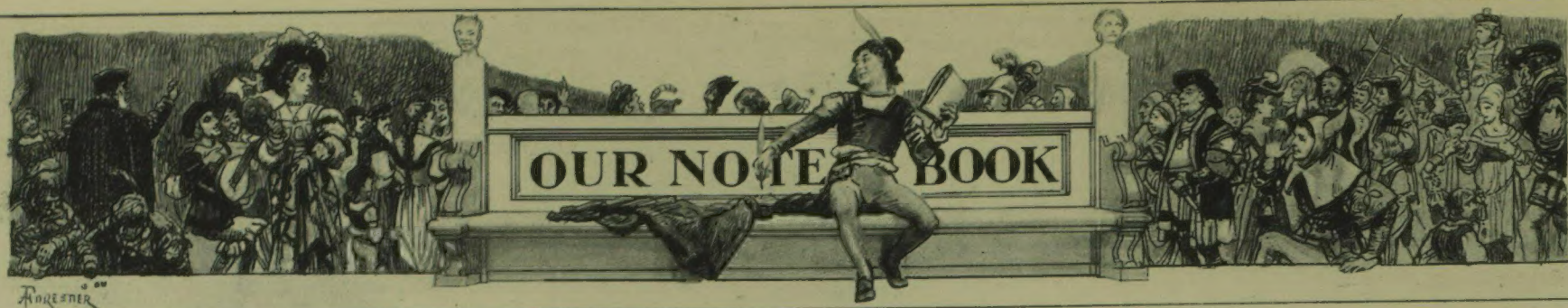
AN IDOL MADE OF ROOTS, FROM FORMOSA: AN EXAMPLE OF ORIENTAL SUPERSTITIONS GIVEN FOR COMPARISON WITH THOSE OF EUROPE.



AN IDOL COVERED WITH HUMAN SKIN, FROM NEW GUINEA: A SOUTH SEA PARALLEL TO SUPERSTITIONS PREVALENT IN HUNGARY.

The above photographs illustrate the article on the opposite page describing the remarkable Exhibition of Superstitions, which is on view this month at Budapest, in connection with the International Medical Congress. The exhibits show many quaint instances of superstitious practices still prevalent among the Hungarian peasantry, especially those in which magic takes the place of medicine in the treatment of disease. There are also included, for purposes of comparison, examples of the curious customs of a similar kind to be observed among primitive races, as in Africa or the South Sea islands. As the writer points out, the fact that

the European superstitions exhibited have been drawn from Hungary does not mean that such beliefs are not to be found in other parts of Europe. Hungarian instances predominate merely because the organiser of the Exhibition, Dr. Georg Cortvay, Director of the Museum of National Hygiene, naturally found it more convenient to obtain material within his own country than from abroad. At the same time, as mentioned in the article, it is true that "the methods of sooth-sayers, conjurers, clairvoyants, prayer-healers, and so on, are practised among the Hungarian people to an absolutely incredible extent."



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

THE very fact that we have seen a remark made a hundred times in the newspapers is normally a very good reason for considering seriously whether the opposite is not true. Nowhere is this fact more apparent than in the journalistic generalisations used to sum up some of the recent controversies about religion. For instance, it has been said a hundred times that science may contradict theology, but cannot contradict religion, especially what is called true religion. In one sense, of course, this is obviously true. Science cannot contradict religion, in the sense that scientific truth cannot contradict religious truth. That is only another way of saying that truth cannot contradict truth. But sham science and false religion can contradict each other, or corroborate each other, or do anything they choose. But in so far as the fashionable phrase was always used to mean that material science, in modern times, has been directed only against dogmas, and not against moral ideals, it is utterly and hopelessly false. The really interesting thing to notice is that the materialistic philosophy drawn from science, so far as it went, was much more destructive of the most modern ideals than of the mediæval ideals. I do not admit that any such moral can be drawn from any material facts. But in so far as there was a moral, it was entirely immoral. And in so far as it was immoral, it was specially against the most recent humanitarian morality. It was not in the same sense, and indeed it could not be, against the abstract affirmations of a supernatural system.

There may or may not be angels; but the statement that there are angels in Paradise cannot possibly be contradicted by the statement that there are apes in Paraguay. We might as well say that Mr. Jones living in Bath is contradicted by Mr. Smith living in Balham. But it really is true that some people deduced from the Darwinian thesis the view that there was not much difference between the monkeys in Paraguay and the men in Paraguay. And this does definitely militate against the very modern ideal of establishing a dignified Paraguayan democracy. Anthropology could really be used as an attack on the equality of man. It is only anthropologists who forget anthropology who can be used against the idea of the immortality of man. The proposition that Satan will be bound in chains may be metaphorical or material, but certainly it is entirely mystical. Nobody pretends, even among our stupidest materialists, that chemists or geologists could disprove the idea by a study of the properties of iron. But the proposition that man is bound in chains of inevitable causation, forbidding him any kind of free will—that has been asserted in the name of science and it can be used at the expense of morality; not of theology, but specially and peculiarly of morality. Nay, in denying the idea of freedom, it again denies what the modern world has regarded as a highly liberal and enlightened morality. It was specially the friends of free thought who were the enemies of free will.

It is so in a hundred other cases, in which popular science does definitely attack popular principles, much more directly than it attacks the most unpopular

creeds. Psychology, in the ordinary human sense, hardly affects the holiness attributed by believers to the Holy Child in Bethlehem. But Psycho-Analysis does definitely affect the innocence attributed by normal people to the ordinary child in Balham. If it cuts into anything, it cuts into the ordinary secular sentiment of the domestic affections. It cannot in the same way cut into things that are avowedly supernatural. Precisely what makes them in one view incredible makes them in this sense intangible. I do not believe for a moment, of course, that any of these fads of science are facts of science. I do not believe that any one of these materialistic inferences are sufficiently substantial to shake the fabric of ethics. But in so far as they are used in an attempt to shake ethics, it is emphatically the ethics of

is not only repeated by every journalist, but it is repeated as something self-evident to every sane man, that the world does not want hair-splitting and fine distinctions in doctrine, but at most wants the mere simple elements of religion. This is taken for granted everywhere, as if no rational creature could conceivably have any doubt about its truth. And yet I, for one, think it is quite untrue.

It seems to me that fine distinctions are essential to all the fine arts. They are essential to all fine thinking, to all really fine things, and especially to the fine art of theology. Everybody knows it in the case of bodily beauty. Everybody knows the grim joke of Pascal, that the whole world would now be different if the nose of Cleopatra had been an inch shorter; and it is idle to talk about hair-splitting while beauty draws us with a single hair. But it is equally true that health is a fine balance, just as beauty is a fine balance. It is equally true that sanity is as lightly and exquisitely poised as the statue of a dancing nymph. And it does emphatically make all the difference in all the arts and sciences where we draw the line, or even where we split the hair.

For example, the difference between the Calvinist and the Catholic theory of the Fall, and of original sin, is really responsible for the whole difference of tone and temper shown by the Calvinist and the Catholic in history. If we state the differentiation in the form of a definition, it will certainly sound like a highly abstruse and technical theological definition. But it is a differentiation that makes all the difference. The fact, for instance, that many of the seventeenth-century pessimists regarded the human power of reason as hopelessly poisoned, even for practical purposes, had a great deal to do with their arbitrary and emotional mood. To argue about what the Fall really did and what it did not do, would sound like a very dry doctrinal discussion. But nations and cultures were divided by that discussion, and still bear the marks of the division. Those who do not believe in the Fall, after any fashion, will of course refuse to split hairs about it; and will probably go off and split the last lost hair on the hide of the Missing Link. But even there the critic will get into the devil of a row if he tells Mr. Bernard Shaw and Mr. H. G. Wells that they are only splitting hairs in distinguishing between Darwinism and Creative Evolution. The Missing Link would still draw Mr. Wells with a single hair, if so much as a hair of him could be found; and, though

Mr. Shaw is an Evolutionist in fierce revolt against Darwin, he is still in some sense crying out for a hair of the monkey that bit him.

The truth is, of course, that as soon as men are interested in a science, they are interested in its small distinctions. They are interested in its small distinctions because they have discovered that they are very big distinctions. Mr. Shaw can see that a different morality flows from Evolution according to Darwin and from Evolution according to Butler. I can see that a very different morality flows from the Fall according to the Jansenists and the Fall according to the Jesuits. People who know nothing about the matter, and care less, tell us to take a larger view.



THE FOREIGN SECRETARY'S ILLNESS THAT PREVENTED HIM SIGNING THE KELLOGG PACT: SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN (IN INVALID CHAIR) EMBARKING AT LIVERPOOL FOR A HEALTH CRUISE IN THE "ORCOMA," ABOARD WHICH HE WAS RECENTLY VISITED AT SANTANDER BY THE KING OF SPAIN.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, whose absence from the signing of the Peace Pact which he had helped to bring about was so deeply regretted, has gone on a health cruise to America in the liner "Orcoma." Accompanied by Lady Chamberlain, his daughter Diana, and his younger son Joseph, he embarked at Liverpool on August 30. He was suffering acutely from neuritis and had his left arm in a sling. The Lord Mayor of Liverpool sent the good wishes of the city and a basket of flowers. A similar gift, from M. Briand, was presented at La Rochelle, where the liner touched on September 1. Lady Chamberlain, who received a deputation, was shown the antiquities of the port, and was entertained at the Prefecture. When the "Orcoma" put in at Santander, King Alfonso went aboard to enquire after Sir Austen's health, and greeted him affectionately. The Prime Minister, the Marquis de Estella, sent a message, with a bouquet, and Sir Austen's son and daughter were taken for a drive in one of the royal cars.

democrats and humanitarians and social reformers, and emphatically *not* the ethics of monks and priests and theologians.

In this sense, therefore, it is precisely the opposite of the truth to say that scientists only attack theology, and not religion or morality. They do, in fact, attack religion and morality, and they cannot possibly attack theology. But I freely admit that these scientists are not scientists. I freely admit that they are merely materialists who misuse the more mistaken guesses of science. But there are several other examples of the same sort of popularised inversion of the truth, even in this special province of religion as treated in the Press. For example, it

THE PRINCE'S LAST PUBLIC FUNCTION IN BRITAIN BEFORE HIS AFRICAN TOUR; AND ROYAL CABINS.



THE PRINCE OF WALES'S BEDROOM ON THE BOAT-DECK OF THE P. AND O. LINER "KAISAR-I-HIND" FOR THE VOYAGE FROM MARSEILLES TO EGYPT.



THE PRINCE OF WALES'S BEDROOM IN THE BRITISH INDIA LINER "MALDA," FOR THE VOYAGE FROM ISMAILIA TO MOMBASA.



ROYAL SPADE-WORK: THE PRINCE OF WALES PLANTING A COPPER BEECH TREE AT THE HOUSE OF CROMAR, THE SEAT OF LORD ABERDEEN (SHOWN ON LEFT) IN THE AVENUE COMMEMORATING HIS GOLDEN WEDDING.



THE PRINCE FULFILLING HIS LAST OFFICIAL ENGAGEMENT BEFORE LEAVING FOR AFRICA: LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE NEW ROYAL INFIRMARY AT ABERDEEN.



ANOTHER PART OF THE PRINCE OF WALES'S BEDROOM IN THE "MALDA": ONE OF THE ROYAL CABINS FOR THE VOYAGE FROM ISMAILIA TO MOMBASA.



PREPARED FOR THE USE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER DURING THE VOYAGE FROM EGYPT TO MOMBASA: THE LIBRARY AND SMOKING-ROOM ON BOARD THE LINER "MALDA."

At Cromar, the home of Lord and Lady Aberdeen, the Prince of Wales planted a copper beech tree in the Royal Avenue which commemorates their golden wedding, celebrated last year. Thence he went on to Aberdeen, and laid the foundation-stone of the new Royal Infirmary. The Duke of Gloucester was unexpectedly present. The Prince mentioned that it was his first official visit to Aberdeen and also his last official engagement in Great Britain before leaving for Africa. The two Princes arranged to leave England on September 6, and, travelling overland to Marseilles, thence to Egypt in the P. and O. liner "Kaisar-i-Hind." Cabins have been prepared for them on the boat-deck. After two days in Egypt

they will sail in the British India Steam Navigation Company's liner "Malda" for Mombasa, where they are due on September 28. In the "Malda" six ordinary state-rooms have been converted into two bedrooms and a private sitting-room. Simplicity is the note of the arrangements on both boats, and the African tour is to be regarded largely as a holiday. After leaving Nairobi, on October 5, the brothers will separate for a time, the Duke intending to go in quest of big game, and will meet again later. Their route will take them through Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda to Rhodesia, and thence to Cape Town, where they hope to spend Christmas with the Governor-General, the Earl of Athlone.

BOOKS OF THE DAY.

DOUBTLESS the law of libel is a good thing, but it often shelters people from being "told off," deservedly or not, and thereby deprives the reading public of innocent amusement. I am not pining at the moment to libel anybody myself. The point is that, in controversial books, it seems a pity that grievances must be aired in vague general terms, and personal differences of opinion darkly hinted without mentioning names. Consequently, one loses interest by not knowing who the other fellow is.

Food for reflection on this subject is provided in "AIRMEN OR NOAHS." Fair Play for Our Airmen. The Great "Neon" Air Myth Exposed. By Rear-Admiral Murray F. Sueter, M.P. With Illustrations in colour by W. Russell



THE TOLSTOY CENTENARY COMMEMORATED ON RUSSIAN POSTAGE STAMPS: NEW ISSUES BEARING HIS PORTRAIT AND A LANDSCAPE SHOWING HIM AT WORK PLOUGHING IN PEASANT'S DRESS.

Flint, A.R.A., R.W.S., and in black-and-white by Wing-Commander E. G. O. Beuttler (Pitman; 25s.). The author, who is justly proud "to have created, under Mr. Churchill's strong encouragement, the Royal Naval Air Service," was Director of the Admiralty Air Department, 1912-15, and Superintendent of Aircraft Construction, 1915-17. He had the task of organising the first anti-aircraft corps for the defence of London, and also pioneered "the evolution of the 'tank'" from the armoured car of the R.N.A.S.

This latter war vehicle, by the way, was forestalled by King Shalmeneser II. of Assyria, in the ninth century B.C., as shown in one of the illustrations, from a bas-relief in the British Museum. On the pictorial side, altogether, the book is singularly strong, with its wealth of photographs and drawings supplemented by Mr. Russell Flint's beautiful water-colours. On the literary side it is at once a breezy record of personal achievement and a *tour de force* in patriotic advocacy—putting vigorously one side of a question that should be studied by every statesman and citizen.

Admiral Sueter's main object has been to refute the recent indictment of aviation made in "The Great Delusion" by "Neon," and particularly the statement in Mr. A. H. Pollen's introduction regarding aircraft in the war, that "the actual contribution to victory is pretty hard to find." The choice of a name for the Admiral's own work sprang from a phrase of Mr. Garvin's in the *Observer*. "After reviewing this futile reactionary effort (we read) at some considerable length, he remarked: 'A better title to the book would be *My Great Delusion, by Noah*. This perhaps does some injustice to the father of navigation, who owed no little to the scouting services of the birds.'" Commenting thereon, the Admiral says: "Noah thus relied on aerial reconnaissance. . . . According to Bible reckoning, I am told by an ecclesiastical authority that this would correspond to 2347 B.C., or more than four thousand years ago. Yet the Noahts of Whitehall refused to recognise the full value of air reconnaissance for naval work from 1909 onwards, as herein disclosed." Whether the date of the Flood given by the Rector of Bengoe (the authority mentioned) accords with the latest views of archaeology I cannot say, but this question hardly affects the Admiral's argument.

Against professional opposition he is discreetly caustic. "I am informed (he says elsewhere) that two naval officers inspired 'Neon' to write the unwarranted attack on all air effort. Whether this is correct is not within my knowledge. I hope it is not correct, because, in my view, it is not really good cricket for an officer, or officers, in one branch of the Services to attack officers in another branch, particularly when they are doing creative work of a difficult and somewhat risky character, as experiments with our new large rigid airships undoubtedly will be."

Admiral Sueter's gravest charge against "the Noahts" is that their want of foresight robbed the Navy of full triumph at Jutland, where (as said to be admitted in a "secret British document" published in America) "Zeppelins saved the High Seas Fleet" of Germany by reporting the position of British ships. "The historian of the future (he writes) will support me in condemning those Admiralty administrators from 1911 onwards who lacked vision," and whose failure to provide aircraft for reconnaissance and torpedo work, as urged by naval airmen, "let our Grand Fleet down very badly and prevented Jellicoe and Beatty from obtaining the Nelsonian victory that all our people so much desired."

At first I thought that in denouncing obstruction to air progress, Admiral Sueter was merely "killing a dead

dog," but some of his statements certainly suggest that there is evidently life in the old dog yet—whether he is a "sea-dog" or some other breed. Most people, however, will probably agree with the Admiral that "we are now on the outside fringe of the air age." It is coming, whether we like it or not. Personally, I do not think it will be an unmixed blessing; but it may have its advantages. The Admiral does not dwell entirely on its devastating warlike aspects. He devotes some interesting chapters to long-distance flights and to the general benefits of civil aviation. He looks to it "to link up the distant parts of the Empire" and "to bind nations closer together for mutual understanding. . . . Stalwart airmen who have blazed the trail, like their ancestors in Elizabethan days, are developing high speed travel and rapid transport in the interests of humanity." I only hope those interests will not be subordinated to others less benevolent.

Historians have a pull over contemporary writers in dispensing personal censure. They can call a dead-and-gone Sea Lord something stronger than "Noah," and play skittles with exalted reputations without fear of heavy damages. Such freedom of criticism is exemplified in "ADMIRAL BYNG, AND THE LOSS OF MINORCA." By Brian Tunstall, Lecturer in History at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich. With twelve illustrations and numerous Maps and Plans. (Philip Allan; 16s.). With complete immunity from legal proceedings, the author can accuse the Duke of Newcastle of bribery, of sacrificing Byng to save his own political skin, and of writing a letter described as "one of the grossest examples of timidity and spite ever penned by a Cabinet Minister."

Here we have the story of that ill-starred sailor who won immortality in part by the manner of his death, and in part from the historic dictum in "Candide"—"*Dans ce pays-ci il est bon de tuer de temps en temps un amiral pour encourager les autres.*" Voltaire's remark, the author contends, was not meant as a witticism, but was inspired by generous indignation. Another literary name associated with this unique judicial murder is that of Dr. Johnson, who was employed as a hack to produce some pro-Byng pamphlets—"a melancholy picture of one of our master writers selling his genius for a mess of pottage and then doing the job badly."

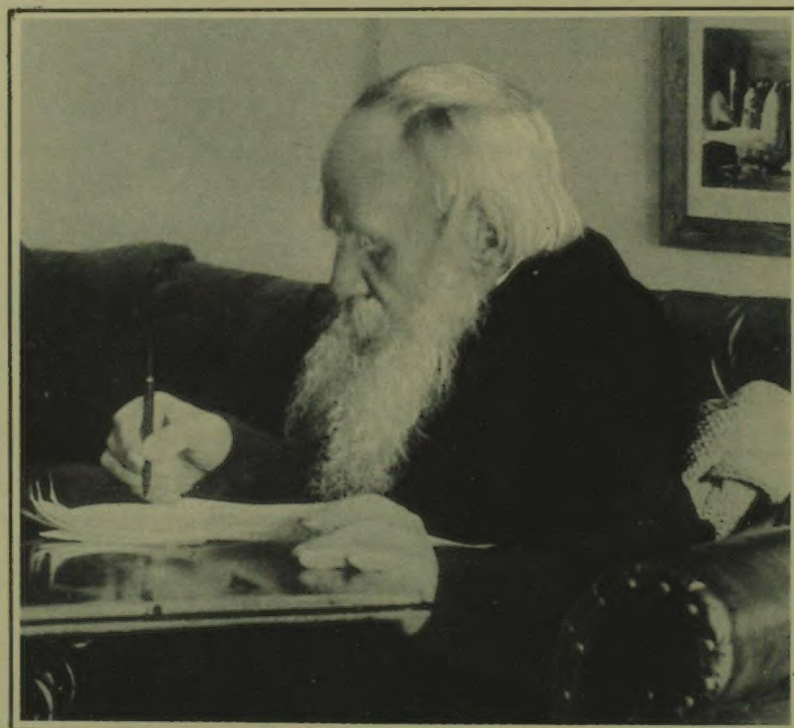
Mr. Tunstall has written a work of exceptional interest, not only unravelling the tangled intrigues of the *cause célèbre* that stirred England for a year, but throwing much light on the dark places of Whig patronage. While he gives us all the salient facts of the case, and indicates his own view by such incidental phrases as "a monstrous perversion of justice," he might, I think, have begun or ended with a general summary of the plot against Byng and its political motives, and pronounced his own verdict a little more explicitly.

Admiral Sueter's allusion to "the spacious days of great Elizabeth," when stalwart pioneers, though they did not invade space, as do our airmen to-day, had plenty of room for adventure by land and sea, directs my attention to the great work wherein so many of their exploits are enshrined. "Hakluyt" is not a book, but a literature—the "Bible" of exploration as known to the sixteenth century. A delightful reprint of the English voyages was recently published by Messrs. Dent, in eight volumes, which were duly noted on this page from time to time as they appeared. It is now a pleasant surprise to find that the publishers have been able to add (by arrangement with another firm) two more volumes (IX. and X.), entitled "THE VOYAGES, TRAFFIQUES, AND DISCOVERIES OF FOREIGN VOYAGERS." With other matters relating thereto contained in the "Navigations." By Richard Hakluyt. With an Introduction by Ernest Rhys, sixteen Drawings by Thomas Derrick, and Reproductions from contemporary Portraits (London and Toronto, J. M. Dent and Sons; New York, E. P. Dutton and Co.). The price of the whole set of ten volumes is £3 15s. net.

Mr. Rhys recalls, in his excellent introduction, that Hakluyt got much foreign material when he went to Paris as chaplain to the English Ambassador in 1584. It would be hopeless, and withal superfluous, for me to attempt any sort of inventory of the "infinite riches" contained in these two books. I will, however, mention the first item in Vol. IX, for it has a certain topicality in view of the recent Mongol incursion into Manchuria. It recounts the voyage of Frier John de Plano Carpini "unto the north-east parts of the World, in the yeere of our Lord, 1246," from the "32. Booke of Vincentius Beluacensis his Speculum Historiale." Here we read how "the Mongals with their emperor Chingis Cham" vanquished and slew "the Emperour of the Kythayans," entering his capital by making "a great trench underneath the ground from the armie unto the midst of the cite."

With Hakluyt's "foreign voyages" it would be appropriate to link two remarkable books by foreign writers dealing respectively with England of the sixteenth and the twentieth centuries. At present, however, I can only name them, postponing discussion, hopefully, to a more "spacious" time. One is "QUEEN ELIZABETH AND SOME FOREIGNERS." Unpublished Letters from the Hapsburg Archives. Edited by Victor von Klarwill. Translated by Professor T. H. Nash. With thirty-six illustrations (Lane; 18s.). This is obviously a work of great historical value from hitherto untapped sources. The other book is a painstaking German study of the British sporting spirit in the light of its influence on the Fatherland, and is entitled "FAIR PLAY: THE GAMES OF MERRIE ENGLAND." By Rudolf Kircher. Translated by R. N. Bradley (Collins; 12s. 6d.). It is good to see ourselves as others see us, and Herr Kircher is a keen and not unkindly observer. He mentions, of course, the significance of the phrase (used by Admiral Sueter)—"that is not cricket."

Three other notable works of foreign origin or interest, to which I must, if possible, return anon, are "THE THIRD REPUBLIC." By Raymond Recouly. Translated from the French by E. F. Buckley (Heinemann; 12s. 6d.)—the seventh volume in the new National History of France; "WITH THE FOREIGN LEGION IN SYRIA." By John Harvey (Hutchinson; 12s. 6d.), a lurid and thrilling revelation; and, lastly, "MY NATIVE LAND." Panorama, Reminiscences, Writers, and Folklore. By Agustin Edwards, G.B.E., LL.D. Illustrated (Benn; 28s.). "No need to use a casuist's pen to prove that they were (Chile) men!" This is a book to be heartily welcomed—an attractive and inform-



THE GREAT RUSSIAN WRITER WHOSE CENTENARY IS TO BE CELEBRATED: LEO TOLSTOY AT THE AGE OF EIGHTY-ONE, IN 1909, THE YEAR BEFORE HIS DEATH, IN HIS HOME AT YASNAYA POLIANA.

Leo Tolstoy was born on September 9 (Old Style, August 28), 1828, at Yasnaya Poliana, fifty miles from Moscow. He died in 1910. Some particulars of the forthcoming celebrations of the centenary of his birth are given on the opposite page.

ing description of his own country by one well known in ours as the former Chilean Minister. He tells us much not only of Chile itself, but also about Easter Island the mysterious, and Juan Fernandez, the scene of Alexander Selkirk's lonely exile which inspired "Robinson Crusoe." Here I must pause, for it is closing time. I can only add, in the words of the poet, and with great respect—"My native land, good-night!" C. E. B.

THE TOLSTOY CENTENARY: HIS OLD HOME A PLACE OF PILGRIMAGE.



AT YASNAYA POLIANA, TOLSTOY'S OLD HOME, TO WHICH A PILGRIMAGE WILL BE MADE DURING THE CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS: THE DRAWING-ROOM USED BY HIS FAMILY.



A SOFA ON WHICH TOLSTOY USED TO REST: A CORNER OF HIS OLD HOME AT YASNAYA POLIANA, SOME FIFTY MILES FROM MOSCOW.



WITH A LIFE-SIZE STATUE OF TOLSTOY (ON THE LEFT) AND STATUETTES: THE YASNAYA POLIANA ROOM IN THE TOLSTOY MUSEUM OF THE SOVIET ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.



THE ACTUAL BIRTHPLACE OF LEO TOLSTOY: THE DIVAN ON WHICH HE WAS BORN, AT YASNAYA POLIANA, ON SEPTEMBER 9 (OLD STYLE, AUGUST 28), 1828.



WHERE TOLSTOY WROTE A NUMBER OF HIS CELEBRATED WORKS: HIS DESK PRESERVED IN HIS OLD HOME AT YASNAYA POLIANA.



RELICS OF THE TIME WHEN TOLSTOY, HAVING RENOUNCED HIS PROPERTY (IN 1895), LIVED AS A PEASANT AND DID MANUAL LABOUR: HIS WORK-TABLE, SHOEMAKER'S TOOLS, AND BOOTS MADE BY HIM.

Elaborate preparations have been made in Moscow, by a special commission, to celebrate the centenary of Tolstoy's birth, which took place on September 9 (Old Style, August 28). Among the chief events will be a pilgrimage to Tolstoy's old home at Yasnaya Polyana, and the unveiling of a statue of Tolstoy by the Russian sculptor Merkuloff. This statue was finished before the Revolution, but was hidden for fifteen years, and was found a few years ago in a museum basement. In England the centenary is being observed by the Tolstoy Society, of which

Lady Grey of Fallodon is president. Mr. J. T. Grein (the writer of our "World of the Theatre" articles) has arranged, in conjunction with the Society, to produce two of Tolstoy's plays at the Arts Theatre Club in the week beginning October 28. The Oxford University Press is issuing a twenty-one-volume edition of Tolstoy's works. In November there will be a gala performance, in London, of Anna Stannard's dramatised version of "Anna Karenina." The Duke and Duchess of York have promised to attend.

THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.

NEW LIGHT ON RHODESIAN MAN.

By W. P. PYCRAFT, F.Z.S., Author of "Camouflage in Nature," "The Infancy of Animals," "The Courtship of Animals," etc., etc.

I HAVE just finished a long and exhaustive study of the remains of that ancient and amazing native of Rhodesia known as "Rhodesian Man," described and figured in these pages immediately after his discovery, some seven years ago. So much was written about him at that time that it might seem that little more could remain to be said. This, however, is by no means the case. I have had an opportunity of a much more intensive study of these remains than was possible to those who wrote at the moment, and I propose to give here, in broad outline, some of the more important of my discoveries and conclusions, since whatever concerns the history of man in the making concerns us all.

Many will have forgotten all about this particular fossil, and some will never have heard of it, and so I may as well begin by a general description of his most remarkable skull. This, as will be seen in the adjoining photograph (Fig. 1) shows a face differing from that of any other known human skull in the enormous brow-ridges, recalling those of a gorilla, and the great length of the front part of the upper jaw lying between the floor of the nose and the bases of the front teeth. It is matched, indeed, only in the case of the chimpanzee, and indicates an enormously long upper lip. The forehead was extremely low, and it presents yet another feature of profound importance, and that is in the enormous width of the skull-base.

The surprising size of this area was attributed, at the time of the discovery of the skull, to the pull of enormous neck-muscles needed to support the weight of the huge face. But this is only partly true. For I now contend, in an official report which has just been published by the trustees of the British Museum, that he must have walked with a very pronounced stoop; and this would have turned the eyes in the direction of the ground whenever he walked abroad in search of food. But at such times he had also—and this is most important—to keep a sharp look-out for enemies, which may have been members of his own tribe, resenting a competitor, as well as four-footed foes. On this account, then, the face had to be hauled up, so to speak, so as to see an oncoming adversary at the earliest

great neck-muscles would add a wrenching movement to the bite.

But the evidence for the stooping gait, to which I have referred, does not rest alone on that provided by the skull. The thigh and the shin-bone associated with the skull seem to show very conclusively that he walked awkwardly, with the knees bent, turned decidedly outwards, and with an inward turn to the toes. Anyone who will try to walk a few yards after this fashion will find the experiment painful, owing to the strain on the inside of the knee-joint. Rhodesian man found no difficulty in this ungraceful

Finally, I come to the most surprising and most important feature of all about this remarkable man to whom fame has come so late; and this is found in the hip-girdle, or pelvis, which differs, and that in no uncertain way, from all other known pelvises of the human race. The left half of this girdle is shown in Fig. 2, compared with that of a Bantu, one of the living races of Africa. You will note, first of all, that the fan-shaped upper portion, or *ilium*, is considerably larger and more truly fan-shaped in the Rhodesian than in the Bantu; and that the socket for the thigh-bone is smaller and shallower, and faces almost completely outwards instead of forwards and outwards; while the left-hand border of the notch which lies to the right of the *acetabulum*, or socket for the thigh-bone, is extremely long in the Bantu and extremely short in the Rhodesian. Now turn to the photograph (Fig. 3) showing the inner face of this bone. Note the difference in the position of the areas marked A and B in each case. The distance between these two points—the upper marking the attachment for the sacrum—in the Bantu is 85 mm., in the Rhodesian 45 mm. The lower point (B), it should be observed, marks the lower margin of the *acetabulum*. On this evidence alone it is surely apparent that these two pelvises are profoundly different.

On this account, as well as on the remarkable features of the skull, limb-bones, and sacrum, I have felt compelled to place Rhodesian man in a genus by himself. He is to be called "Scyphanthropus," the "stooping-man," as opposed to the genera *Eoanthropus*, the Piltown or "Dawn-man," and *Pithecanthropus*, the "ape-man," on the one hand; and *Homo* on the other.

There are many points of likeness between the skull of Rhodesian man and the skulls of Neanderthal man, and these likenesses suggest that the two are at least remotely related. But Rhodesian man must have parted company with the stem which gave rise to the genus *homo* before it had developed the peculiarities of the pelvic girdle which now distinguish it.



FIG. 1. NOW RE-NAMED *SCYPHANTHROPUS* (THE "STOOPING MAN"): THE FAMOUS "RHODESIAN SKULL," DIFFERING FROM ANY OTHER KNOWN HUMAN SKULL IN THE HUGE BROW-RIDGES, WIDTH OF BASE, AND OTHER PARTICULARS.

The skull of Rhodesian Man displayed enormous brow-ridges, and an extreme depth between the floor of the nasal aperture and the roots of the incisor teeth. The width of the base exceeds that of any other known human skull.

gait. And this because the concavity for the inner condyle of the thigh-bone was larger and after a different moulding from that of modern man. Of the backbone, unfortunately, we had no more than the sacrum which supports the hip-girdle. But it turns out to be a bone of extreme interest and importance, lending unexpected support to the theory of the stooping gait.

It is to be remarked that this bone in no wise resembles that of the great apes, but in every essential is like that of a modern man. It differs therefrom in the surprising smallness of the tube for the spinal cord, since it is intermediate between that of modern man and the gorilla. Now in the gorilla the buttock-muscles are feebly developed; hence it walks with a stoop. Man slowly came to the upright carriage as these muscles increased in size, and that increase had to be accompanied by an increase in the size of the nerve supply which

brought about an enlargement of the tube to accommodate the increased volume of the spinal cord in this area. Something in the peculiarity of his gait may well have brought about the extinction of Rhodesian man. Some other human contemporary who had developed a greater freedom of movement in regard to his legs, and a more upright carriage, may well have ousted him in the struggle for existence.

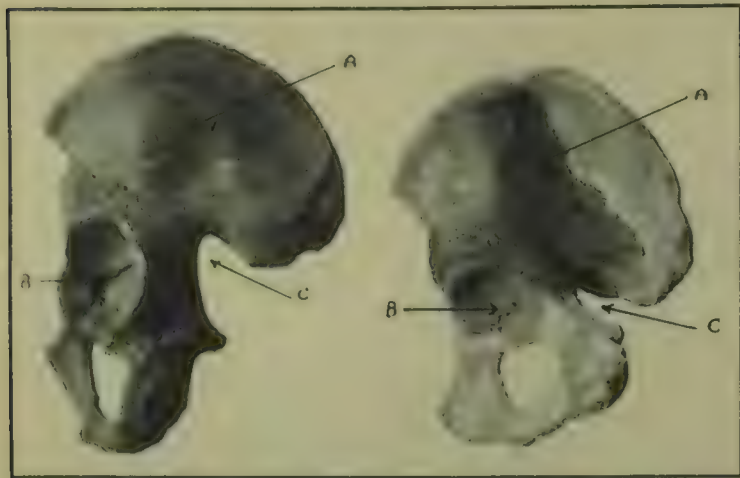


FIG. 2. EVIDENCE THAT RHODESIAN MAN WALKED WITH A STOOP: HIS PELVIS (RIGHT) COMPARED WITH THAT OF A MODERN BANTU, AND SHOWING (AMONG OTHER DIFFERENCES) RHODESIAN MAN'S SHALLOW THIGH-BONE SOCKET (*ACETABULUM*).

The pelvis, or hip girdle, of Rhodesian Man (right) differed profoundly in shape from that of modern man or of Neanderthal Man. The left half of the pelvis of a Bantu, one of the living races of Africa, is shown here for comparison with that of the Rhodesian pelvis. Both are seen from the external surface. A remarkable feature of the Rhodesian pelvis is the shallowness of the *acetabulum*, or socket for the thigh bone. The letters indicate—AA, *Ilium*; BB, *Acetabulum*; CC, Notch.

possible moment. Hence, then, the massive neck-muscles, and the phenomenally wide base to the skull to give them attachment.

And there was a further need for great neck-muscles. For in fighting he probably made no small use of his huge teeth. Hooligans even to-day, as our police-records bear witness, not seldom revert to this primitive method of fighting. The

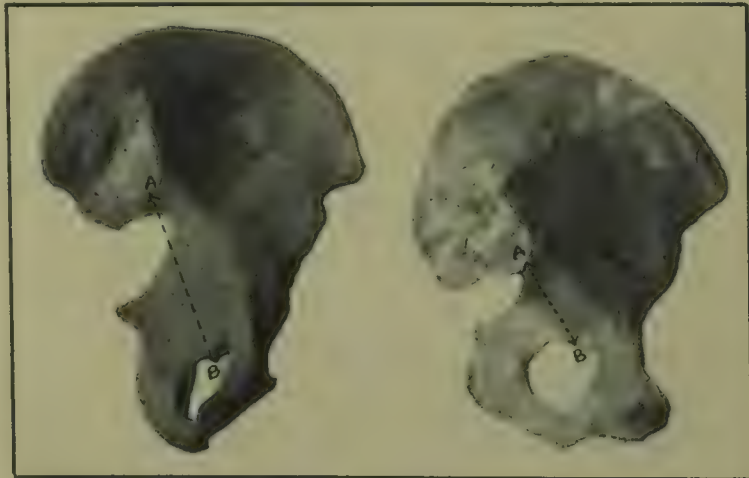


FIG. 3. THE INNER FACE OF RHODESIAN MAN'S PELVIS (RIGHT) COMPARED WITH THE BANTU'S: PHOTOGRAPHS SHOWING THE MOST STRIKING DIFFERENCE OF ALL (EXPLAINED BELOW).

The internal aspects of these two bones show the most striking feature of all, which consists in the shortness of the distance (in Rhodesian Man) between the surface of articulation with the sacrum and the lower rim of the *acetabulum*, as compared with the much greater distance in the Bantu. These distances are indicated in each by the letters, A—B.

It may be urged that there can be no certainty that the sacrum, limb-bones, and skull which form the substance of this report are all parts of one individual. This is doubtless true; but, when the outstanding features of these several parts are critically studied, it is found that they display a reciprocal inter-relationship so intimate that any attempt to dissociate the skull from the remaining parts of the skeleton must do violence to all ordinary rules of evidence and inference.

THE KASHMIR ICE-DAM: REGIONS WHERE THE GREAT LAKE FORMED.



1. PART OF THE SITE OF THE TWELVE-MILE-LONG LAKE HELD BACK BY THE ICE-DAM ACROSS THE SHYOK RIVER: A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN AT A TIME PREVIOUS TO ITS FORMATION, SHOWING A CARAVAN FORDING THE RIVER AT YAPCHAN.



2. LOOKING UP THE SHYOK RIVER FROM A POINT JUST ABOVE THE KUMDAN GLACIERS, BUT FOUR MILES BELOW YAPCHAN: ANOTHER PART OF THE SITE AFTERWARDS COVERED BY THE LAKE PENNED IN BY THE ICE-DAM.

As we have noted in a previous issue, the statement published on August 14 that the expected collapse of the great ice-dam across the upper Shyok River in Kashmir had taken place happily proved to have been a false alarm, due, apparently, to a caravan camp-fire having been mistaken for one of the chain of signal bonfires arranged as a warning. Although, up to the moment of writing, there has been no news of any such catastrophe, the menace of flood in the valleys of the Shyok and the Indus, of which it is a tributary, has continued to cause anxiety. Strong interest, therefore, attaches to the picturesque photographs

(given on this and two succeeding pages) which were taken some time ago in the actual region where the lake, twelve miles long, was formed by the ice-barrier. The titles supplied with the above photographs are—(1) "A caravan fording the Shyok River at Yapchan. This is part of the site of the dangerous lake dammed up by the advance of the Kichik (Little) Kumdan glacier some eight miles below. Yapchan is merely the name of a caravan camping-place—it is not a village. (2) Looking up the Shyok River from a point just above the Kumdan glaciers, but four miles below Yapchan. This is part of the actual site of the lake."

WHAT THE KASHMIR ICE-DAM LOOKS LIKE: A GLACIER "SNOUT" ACROSS THE SHYOK, AND ADJACENT REGIONS.



A "REPLICA" OF THE ICE-DAM (ACROSS THE SHYOK RIVER IN KASHMIR) OF WHOSE BURSTING A FALSE ALARM WAS DUE TO ROCKY DÉBRIS BECOMING HEATED BY THE SUN, AND CAUSING HOLLOWES AND



RECENTLY GIVEN: A PANORAMA OF A SIMILAR ICE FORMATION AT THE SAME SPOT, SHOWING THE CRACKED SURFACE, CLEFTS AND A TRICKLE OF WATER THAT GRADUALLY WEARS THE GLACIER AWAY.



THE SOURCE OF THE SHYOK, WHOSE WATERS FORMED A TWELVE-MILE LAKE THREATENING TO BURST THE ICE-BARRIER OF THE KICHIK KUMDAN GLACIER "SNOUT" AND CAUSE A VAST FLOOD DOWN THE VALLEYS OF THE SHYOK AND THE INDUS: THE REMO (OR RIMU) GLACIER.

Although the remarkable panorama given above does not actually show this year's ice-dam on the Shyok River, which was incorrectly reported to have burst a few weeks ago (on August 14), it may be taken to represent its appearance very closely, as it shows a similar ice formation at the same spot on a previous occasion. Since the false alarm, various reports, comments, and predictions have appeared from time to time, which may be briefly summarised. It was stated shortly after that the date then assigned for the event was the 21st; but this prophecy was not fulfilled. On the 15th it was reported that Captain Sinclair, the Trade Commissioner who had surveyed the region, thought the dam likely to burst on the 22nd, but that there would be no danger to villages in the Shyok valley, as the few existing were all 100 ft. above flood level. The 22nd, however, passed uneventfully. Meanwhile, Major Kenneth Mason, of the Survey of India, expressed the view that the threatened flood would probably not reach the Punjab, but would flow up the broad Nubra valley, as in 1926. The subject

(Continued on Dec 2.)

was complicated, he said, by the different catchment areas of each of the four glaciers in the Shyok basin, and by the different slopes of the beds, both factors controlling the flow. To allay public apprehension, the Punjab Government issued an explanatory statement on August 19. This statement deprecated comparison with the calamity of 1841, when a lake 40 miles long and 1000 ft. deep burst, and pointed out that the Shyok lake was now only 12 miles long and 200 ft. deep. It was also recalled that, when the Shyok was similarly blocked and broke through in October 1926, the lives lost were in the Nubra and Skardu districts, and no damage was done elsewhere. At Attock the Indus rose 20 ft. in 24 hours, but the maximum height of the river was well below the normal monsoon flow. A very interesting general account of the formation of ice-dams in these regions was given recently in the "Times." The Shyok River in its upper courses passes through an extremely narrow gorge, during which it receives a contribution from the Little Kumdan glacier. This glacier

(Continued below.)



IN THE REGION WHERE THE GREAT LAKE WAS FORMED BY THE ICE-DAM: THE SHYOK RIVER FLOWING THROUGH AN OLD LACUSTRINE FLOOD-PLAIN ABOVE THE KICHIK (LITTLE) KUMDAN GLACIER—SHOWING CENTRE BACKGROUND THE CHONG (GREAT) KUMDAN GLACIER ENTERING THE RIVER-BED.

In 1926 pushed its 'snout' across the gorge, making a complete ice-dam. . . . Small lateral ravines drain into the Shyok. Owing to the cold, nearly every one of these ravines is filled with a glacier. This mass of ice never moves except in summer, for each night it again freezes to the rocks. A glacier melts in two places, on its under and on its upper surface. The under-surface is thawed by the high temperature of the earth or soil, while the upper is melted by the rays of the sun. All Himalayan glaciers are covered with *détritus*, or rocky débris, and these rocks become heated by the sun, making hollows and clefts, thus admitting air into the glacier. A trickle of water thus starts which gradually wears away the glacier. It can therefore be seen that the Little

Kumdan glacier, being undermined from below and penetrated by cracks from above, tends to crumble and become narrower than the ravine it fills. The glacier accordingly slides and descends, propelled forward by its own gravity. By such means was occasioned the present blockage of the Shyok. . . . The actual source of the Shyok, hidden away in the icy fastnesses of the Karakoram, was for years a mystery. It was suddenly discovered that this river, one of the main tributaries of the Indus, has its origin in the great Remo glacier. . . . The Shyok, from its source to the point at which it joins the Indus at Kirs, is about 400 miles long, having a total fall of 10,500 ft. Its upper course consists of turbulent rapids in narrow gullies. Lower down it broadens out."

The Scientific Side of the Detection of Crime.

No. XII.—ANONYMOUS LETTERS AND "GRAPHOMANIA."*

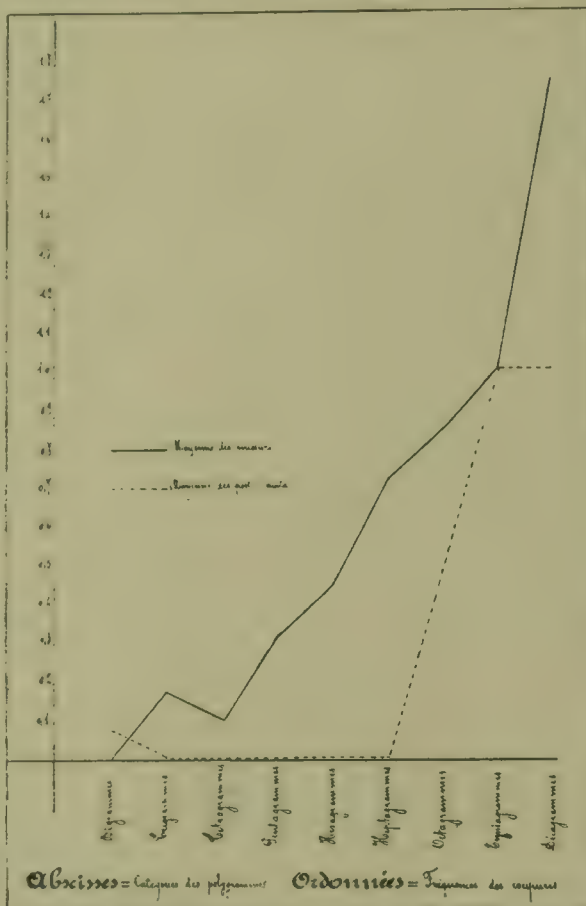
By H. ASHTON-WOLFE, Assistant Investigator under Dr. Georges Bérout, Director of the Marseilles Scientific Police Laboratories.

NO one, I imagine, has anything but the profoundest contempt for anonymous letters—those poisoned arrows sent hurtling through the dark, often at haphazard. They are cowardly, treacherous, vile things, and should be burned unread. Unfortunately, curiosity generally prevails: the recipient of such a missive is tempted to give just a glance—and the harm is done! Probably few people know that not a day passes without the police of every land receiving dozens of unsigned missives; and, what is worse, they are compelled to read them and act upon the "information" they convey. It is the business of the police to pry and spy, and often the discovery of an unsuspected crime is due not to the acumen of the detective, but to an anonymous denunciation. Yet—somehow—although a crime may thus be brought to their knowledge and the perpetrators arrested, even those who make good use of such unexpected information despise the slinking informer who dare not give his name. An exhumation in a recent case was due to numerous anonymous letters sent by malevolent busybodies. It is to the credit of the police that no action is ever taken unless a discreet inquiry has shown that such action is justified. To inform the officers of the law when he knows that a crime has been committed is the duty of every citizen; but he should remember that the police never divulge the name of an informer and he should communicate with them frankly and openly. However, I do not intend to discuss anonymous denunciations in this article, but those freakish outpourings of diseased, obsessed brains which the laboratory experts and pathologists rank as specimens of "anonymous graphomania."

That it is a mania and a form of hysteria there is no doubt. Such letters do not transmit useful intelligence; they besmirch, insult, or threaten, as the fancy takes the writer (e.g., Fig. 1, opposite page). Nearly always the perpetrator is a woman or a young girl who has led a life of seclusion; and the main-spring is frankly sexual in every instance.

One might regard a girl seized with this mania with pity were it not that the harm anonymous letters may cause is incalculable. It is not an exaggeration to state that they have led to the death of more human beings than have invading armies. At present the offence is classified merely as defamation, whereas steps should be taken to intern the habitual writer of anonymous letters in a home for the mentally diseased. Sometimes, as in the Sheringham case some years ago, when an orgy of defamatory, obscene, and insulting letters startled the inhabitants of that beautiful town, the police take steps to punish the writer as a criminal. Although medical investigation has definitely proved disease, the offender is sent to prison, when he should be interned in an asylum. I can only deal with specific cases and the manner in which the laboratory experts trace the writer. The psychology of the anonymous maniac—to coin a new term—is very complex, and can only be discussed clearly in a medical journal; but, brutally diagnosed, it may be placed under the general heading of sex perversion. One of the worst cases the Paris experts had to deal with happened not long ago. Four suicides, ten divorces, and a murder trailed in the wake of a tidal wave of anonymous letters which suddenly flooded the town. The disconcerting and quite exceptional characteristic of all the letters was that they did not reveal any signs of a disguised handwriting, although this is usually the first care of the anonymous writer. The letters all appeared to be the work of a young girl. The style indicated a good education, the variation in the slope and the size of certain letters revealed the familiar symptoms of a nervous malady; but, instead of their being confined to a determined group of people, persons in every station, living widely apart and total strangers to each other, received a continuous stream of missives; nor were these merely offensive—they revealed an uncanny and apparently

intimate knowledge of lives and private affairs. Several were sent to the directors of famous firms, (Fig. 2), warning them that certain employees were flagrantly dishonest, and in two instances this turned out to be true. Had the letters been restricted to one district, the task of the police would have been



FRENCH POLICE METHODS OF EXAMINING ANONYMOUS MISSIVES: A CHART INDICATING HOW OFTEN THE PEN WAS LIFTED FROM THE PAPER WHILST WRITING.

much simplified; but to seek for the writer in such a city as Paris was a formidable undertaking.

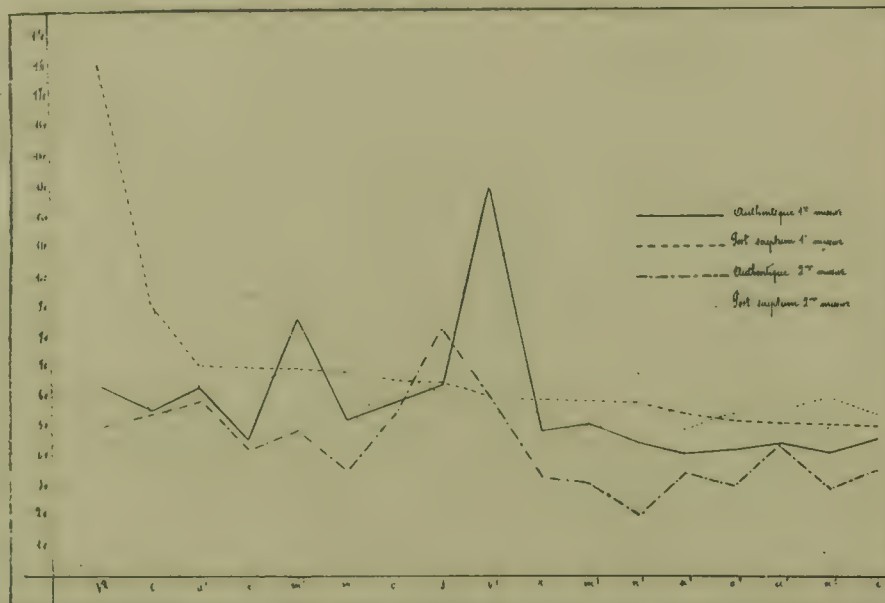
The paper and the ink were examined and their chemical composition was determined, and detectives

were given to all the sorters. It was a gigantic task, and almost a forlorn hope. A week passed—and then suddenly the Sûreté were informed that an envelope addressed in the same handwriting had been found by an official. This had been posted in the Avenue Niel. Each of the three letter-boxes in the district was watched by a detective and a postman, and every letter posted by a girl or woman was at once taken out and examined. Two days later a similar envelope was discovered. The girl—she was hardly more than a school-girl—who had dropped it into the letter-box was still in sight. She was followed to her home and questioned; and thus, at last, the whole amazing story came out. The girl's name was Ivonne Corveil. She was the only daughter of a *concierge*, and, since her mother was an invalid, performed most of her duties. She had hit on a novel form of amusement. There was a directory in the lodge, for the convenience of the tenants. This she would open at haphazard, shut her eyes, and prick a name with a pin. Then she would send a suitable letter, according to the standing of the unfortunate victim, informing him of the faithlessness of his wife, or, if a woman, of the imaginary escapades of her husband. When the name was that of a firm, she would write that a cashier or a traveller was dishonest, and should be watched. This girl confessed to having sent hundreds of letters, signing them always "A Friend." Curiously enough, one in fifty, or thereabouts, happened to strike home, with dire results. A medical examination confirmed the expert's diagnosis of acute hysteria and perversion. A characteristic of this form of mania is that, generally, the writer of obscene and insulting letters also sends many to herself, in the belief that thus no suspicion will fall on her. In fact, when the police investigate such an offence, they always try to discover who receives most of the letters, or who first complained to the local police. This usually proves to be the guilty person.

There was a case of this description not long ago, when a woman informed the Sûreté that she and her daughter constantly received offensive communications. In truth, the missives were obscene beyond belief. Many other people in the town were plagued with similar letters. The handwriting was obviously disguised, but letters written by the two women who had called at the Sûreté were obtained and photographed. The ink was found to be of a special kind, and similar to that used for the anonymous letters. The paper appeared to have been torn from a notebook. It was also discovered that the daughter had bought a notebook and a bottle of indelible ink at a local shop. Furthermore, the shape of several letters, notably the "o" and the "q," was the same in the anonymous and the normal communications. The women were questioned, but indignantly denied having sent the infamous letters. During the interview, a detective stood behind the mother, and, according to instructions, several times pricked her arm with a needle. It was at once apparent that the woman was unaware of this and insensible to pain. Thereupon, while the magistrate continued his interrogation, the rooms of the mother and daughter were searched, and the notebook from which the leaves had been torn, the bottle of ink, and a blotting-pad with traces of the curious, oblique writing were found. Confronted with this damning evidence, the mother confessed that she and her daughter were in the habit of composing these obscene letters, which they sent to all their acquaintances, "just for fun."

One of the cleverest investigations was carried out by the Lyons Sûreté. A young man had recently become engaged to a very charming girl of good family. Everything went smoothly for a time, and the date of the wedding had been fixed, when the fiancée

informed him that she was constantly receiving very dreadful letters from some unknown correspondent informing her in no uncertain terms of his amorous adventures and escapades, and that until it was proved that the allegations were untrue she could not marry him. In despair the young man consulted the



METHODS USED BY THE FRENCH POLICE IN STUDYING THE CHARACTERISTICS OF ANONYMOUS MISSIVES: A HANDWRITING CHART COMPARING THE HEIGHT OF THE SMALL LETTERS IN AN UNSIGNED COMMUNICATION WITH THAT OF THE SAME LETTERS IN THE KNOWN SCRIPT OF A SUSPECTED PERSON.

visited every shop selling such materials in the various districts in which letters had been posted, but without result. As a last resort, orders were given to the General Post Office to examine all letters coming from certain neighbourhoods, in turn, and photographs of the anonymous letters and their envelopes

SCIENTIFIC DETECTION: "GRAPHOMANIA"—MORE DESTRUCTIVE THAN WAR.

PAUVRE
JOCRISSE
TU NE SAIS PAS
CE QUI SE
PASSE
CHEZ TOI
QUAND
TU ES SORTI

1. AN INSULTING LETTER TO A HUSBAND SUGGESTING THAT HIS WIFE IS FAITHLESS: A TYPE OF MISSIVE NEARLY ALWAYS WRITTEN BY A GIRL WHO HAS LIVED IN SECLUSION.

Monsieur le directeur
Veuillez votre cause
et vous en remercier
que C. PAILSON jeune
|||||||

2. FROM A SERIES THAT CAUSED FOUR SUICIDES, TEN DIVORCES, AND A MURDER: AN ANONYMOUS LETTER ACCUSING A CASHIER, BY A GIRL WHO CHOSE NAMES BLINDFOLD IN A DIRECTORY.

Vu de l'extérieur MADAME

LA FIANCEE DE VOTRE
FRERE EST D'UNE
INCONDUITE NO-
BIRE EN DETO-

3. BEGINNING WITH THE WORDS—"MADAM, YOUR BROTHER'S FIANCEE IS A NOTORIOUS FLIRT": AN ANONYMOUS LETTER, WRITTEN IN PENCIL, OF A KIND THAT DOES INCALCULABLE HARM.

me
 Annie
 love you
 from your
 forever
 friends
 Love
 Always
 Forever
 Friends

4. WRITTEN IN A TRANCE BY A GIRL WHO WAS A SOMNAMBULIST, AND WENT TO THE POST ASLEEP IN HER NIGHTGOWN: A SPECIMEN FROM AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF "GRAPHOMANIA" AT LYONS.



5. A HAND-PAINTED VASE THAT BETRAYED THE AUTHOR OF ANONYMOUS LETTERS TO A FIANCEE: AN "EXHIBIT" IN A LYONS CASE WHERE A GIRL USED THIS DEVICE TO BREAK OFF HER OWN ENGAGEMENT.

In his article begun on the opposite page, dealing with anonymous letters, especially with those prompted by what he calls "graphomania"—a form of hysteria—Mr. Ashton-Wolfe tells remarkable stories with which most of the above examples are connected. We have accordingly numbered them to correspond with his references. "Nearly always," he writes, "the perpetrator is a woman or a young girl who has led a life of seclusion. . . . The harm anonymous letters may do is incalculable. . . . They have led to the death of more human beings than have invading armies." The letter shown in Fig. 2, for example, belongs to a recent case in Paris, of which we read, "Four suicides, ten divorces, and a murder

trailed in the wake of a tidal wave of anonymous letters." They were traced to the only daughter of a concierge, who had amused herself by pricking names in a directory with her eyes shut, and then sending an appropriate missive to the address thus selected. Fig. 4 is translated: "A friend who wishes you well informs you that your husband is in love with his typist, who is plotting to bring about a divorce. Act upon this warning." It turned out that this and similar letters had been written by a girl in a state of trance, and posted in her sleep. When awake she knew nothing of it. She had herself been infatuated with her employer, and was obsessed with the idea that someone had warned his wife.

The coffins were placed in a barge draped in black, and decorated with evergreens, with a guard of honour from the Soviet Baltic Fleet. While the barge was towed by a naval tug to the "Truro," and the coffins were taken on board, the

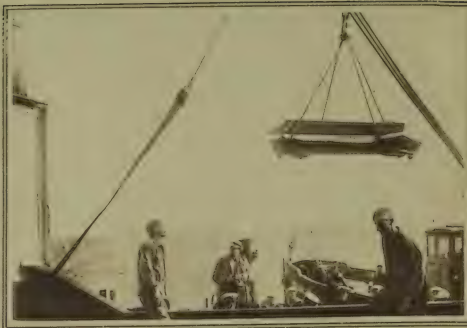


THE DISASTER IN WHICH THE FRENCH DIRECTOR OF CIVIL AVIATION (M. BOKANOWSKI) WAS KILLED:
BURNT WRECKAGE OF THE AEROPLANE AT TOUL.

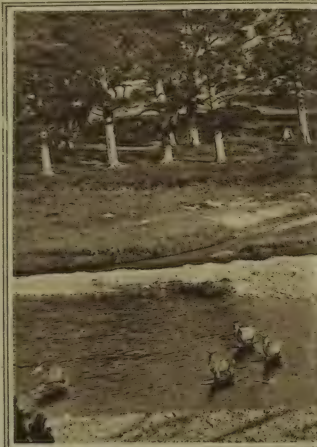
M. Maurice Bokanowski, the French Minister of Commerce and Director of Civil Aviation, lost his life in an aeroplane accident at Toul on September 2, along with the first other civilian passenger, a woman, who came from Paris to make him out. The aeroplane was on its way to the Auvignon Flying Festival, just after it had from Toul it crashed on a road near the aerodrome and burnt into flames.



THE MONUMENT AFTER THE UNVEILING CEREMONY AT NEWSTEAD.



AT KACONSTANZ: A COFFIN BEING RAISED FROM THE GRAVE



THE DEER-STALKING SEASON IN SCOTLAND: STAGS FORDING
The red deer in Scotland are left undisturbed until the end of August. It is obedience to an unwritten law among sportsmen that no stag should be shot until his antlers have shed the skin (or "velvet") that covers them during growth. This season it is expected that, owing to the good



TO BE HANDED TO RELATIVES.



A STREAM IN THE CUILLIN HILLS, IN THE ISLAND OF SKYE
conditions in spring, both the heads and weights of stags will surpass those of last year. Deer-stalking is a strenuous pursuit, and there is no nowadays so much demand for deer forests in Scotland as there is for grouse moors, which are more easily accessible.



Continued.] **SHOWING THE WHITE ENSIGN AT HALF-MAST AND A GUARD WITH RIFLE REVERSED.** Their ensigns and masted ship, and bands played funeral music. A salute was first as the "Trent" left the roadstead. She arrived at Reval on August 31, and the coffins were carried by Bluejackets to the quarter-deck of the British cruiser "Clambrin," where a guard with reversed arms was mounted. Many wreaths were sent by the authorities and the people of Estonia. The Admiralty announced that, owing to difficulty of identification, all the bodies would be buried together in one grave, at Haslar, on September 1.



DUBLIN'S GREAT WELCOME THE AMERICAN PROMOTER THE PEACE PACT: IRISH FREE STATE CAVALRY ESCORTING MR. KELLLOGG IN PROCESSION TO THE MANSION HOUSE—THE SCENE IN DAWSON STREET.



Several tons of the decayed stonework removed from the Houses of Parliament, during the repairs now in progress, have been piled against the embankment wall in Victoria Tower Gardens, to illustrate in case of any recurrence of the floods which caused so much damage and loss of life during the last abnormal rise of the Thames. As we have previously noted, some of the more decorative fragments of masonry were bought by Members of Parliament as garden ornaments.



THE ELEPHANT TRAINER, WITH MOHAMMEDAN RITES, AT BROOKWOOD. Sayed Ali, the Indian elephant-trainer, who was recently found dead (believed to have been murdered in his quarters at the "Zoo") was buried at Brookwood with Mohammedan ritual. One of the features of the ceremony was the way in which the mourners, standing round the grave, held out their hands, with palms upward, as shown in our photograph. A number of animal-trainers and attendants from the "Zoo" were present. The Coroner's inquest on Sayed Ali was adjourned on August 29 until November 15.

"Let Him Take Who has the Power."

BEING AN APPRECIATION OF
"THE LAND PIRATES OF INDIA." By W. J. HATCH.*

PUBLISHED BY SEELEY, SERVICE.

IT is said of the Kuravers that "some will take the sheet off the bed upon which a man is sleeping and not wake him in the process. They carefully roll up that part of the sheet upon which he is not lying, and then proceed to tickle him with a feather, which makes him turn over to the other side and off the sheet; they then withdraw the sheet and leave the man asleep." And it is written of a Commanding Officer who refused to set a thief to catch



A KURAVER TRIAL BY ORDEAL: PUTTING A FINGER INTO BOILING BUTTER—TO PROVE INNOCENCE OR SHOW GUILT.

If the skin peels the suspected man is declared guilty. Doubtless, a certain amount of "manipulation" takes place, as it certainly does in the handling of a red-hot piece of iron in a kindred ordeal.

a thief by employing a "land pirate" as watchman: "He changed his mind after waking up one morning to find himself on his cot out in the middle of his compound with all his bedroom furniture arranged in order round him."

In other words, the Kuravers are born pilferers, purloiners, and perjurers. They pretend to work, for "if they cannot show the means by which they are making an honest livelihood, they are liable to be prosecuted under the Indian Criminal Procedure Code, and are compelled to find a surety, or go to prison until someone is forthcoming who will be responsible for their good behaviour"; but that is all that it amounts to except in the rare case of an old worthy who disdains the traditions of his tribe and turns trusted citizen.

"The principle which guides Indian social life is 'as is the father so should be the son'." The Kuraver is faithful to the tenet. He holds that it is right to steal. "Being a professional and hereditary thief, modifications of necessity take place in his conduct, but so far as ethical principles are concerned he does not differ from the rest of the community. He is a habitual thief, and it follows that he must become a liar, and a consistent liar, and to this end instructions are given, even when they are children, to make them adept in this art." As to his general outlook, Mr. Hatch comments: "When considering the ethics of thieving the Kuraver considers the case in all its bearings, and not only from the standpoint of the supposed owner of the property. It is true that society maintains certain rules, one of which is 'Thou shalt not steal,' but this is purely an arbitrary law. Why should a man not take wood from a forest as he takes air from the atmosphere round him? When a man breathes is he stealing air? When he takes water out of the sea is he a thief? When he lets sunshine and light into his house can he be prosecuted for theft? What is all this discussion about 'mine' and 'thine,' when God made all things for men's enjoyment and use?" A convenient philosophy, but—even if accepted *in pectore* by more than would care to acknowledge it before all—scarcely covering highway dacoity, burglary, sheep-stealing, and jewel-snatching by known predators registered as "K.D.'s"! And certainly insufficient to account adequately for ingenuities such as the one indulged in by robbers bent on securing draught oxen. "Some criminal gangs," notes our author, "have been

known to steal the bulls while the cart is being driven along the road, and their method is worthy of record. The driver is discovered fast asleep, and the faithful animals are making their way slowly along in the dark; the dacoits come and, without stopping the cart, cut the rope tying the bullock to the yoke, and another man, or perhaps two men, will at once take the place of the bull, and continue to drag the cart. The same process is adopted on the other side, and the four men continue pulling the cart; confederates meanwhile are driving the bulls across the country, along devious paths to a place over the border. After going a sufficient distance, and giving ample time for the bullocks to be well on their way to a safe place, the men drop the shaft and make a bee-line for their companions; and the cartman awakes to find his animals have been stolen, two fine bullocks which he is not likely to see again, and he himself is stranded on the roadway some fifteen miles from his home."

Debatable, also, is another enterprise cited: "One Kuraver I know," recalls Mr. Hatch, "is reported to have travelled second class on the railway dressed as a lawyer, taking his despatch-box and other luggage with him. He booked his seat in a large compartment with other passengers. During the night, whilst they were asleep, he threw all their baggage out of the window at points where he had placed his men on the line, and, after throwing his own luggage out in the same way, lay down and went to sleep himself. When the travellers woke they found their luggage had gone; the Kuraver was in the same plight as themselves, as he had lost all his possessions. He had a good haul on that occasion, as he was such a plausible gentleman."

"Exciting tales of exploits are passed on from father to son," adds the chronicler, "and the boy's blood warms and his nerves tingle as he hears about the famous men in his tribe and what they have done. They all chuckle and have great satisfaction in telling how they have escaped from the police and tricked the representatives of law." There have been joyous times when they have "aided" the authorities to look for themselves. Raman was "a lion amongst his people." "This notorious criminal was the incarnation of duplicity, but it was very difficult to prove his guilt, and seldom was it possible to punish him. He helped the Government in the detection of crime, and whilst doing this committed theft himself, or arranged for his men to do it. He assisted the police, and when so doing studied their methods, discovered their rules, and found out all the tricks for escaping detection when he himself or the members of his gang should be out for loot." He was a watchman, a blackmailing watchman, preserving in exchange for pay in the approved Kuraver Kavalgar manner; and he was a medicine man skilled in sorcery.

Doubtless he owed to this a part of his fame and his immunity; for the Kuraver is mediævally superstitious. Mr. Hatch quotes instance after instance.

"Omens," said a rascal, "are the cause of great trouble in the life of a Kuraver." "Here," our authority remarks, "is a dare-devil Kuraver who will go out on a mauling expedition to steal, or to commit a highway robbery, sometimes killing an obstreperous victim, yet he will turn back if a certain omen comes in his path. . . . Should a lizard chirp on his right-hand side as he plans his exploit, he has to give up the idea and abandon the trip. . . . A sneeze is a bad omen, as also a man leading a bullock with a rope. . . . If he knocks his head against the lintel of the low door-post of his house, or his right

foot against a stone, he interprets those as 'ill omens,' and postpones his trip. . . . Thieving and breaking into houses are difficult undertakings, demanding fine control over the action of the limbs, and the fact that he strikes his head against a beam, or injures his foot on a stone, shows that his nerves are not under control, and that his body is insufficiently alert to undertake the adventure." Anyone bearing an oil-pot; a cat; a mongoose; a king crow or a cuckoo flying across his path from right to left; a kite flying from left to right; a Brahmin widow with a shaven head, will send him scuttling home; but—and this is a curious point—"If the Kuraver turns back because of ill omens seen on the way, and the same omens are seen while he is returning, the ill omens become good omens, and it is safe for him to return and carry out his purpose and commit his crime."

Unnecessary precautions, some of these, possibly; but the same cannot be said of another. In that is wisdom. "When the exploit is to take place in a far corner of the district, they have to start before sunset. It may be a ten-mile sprint, but the rendezvous must be reached very early, so as to enable the deed to be done and a return made possible before the rising of the sun. . . . Should they have gone a

considerable distance from their home, and a man who knows them is met on the road, they return at once, but this can hardly be called an omen. It might be termed a commonsense procedure, as they would be suspected as soon as the news of the crime was passed round the villages."

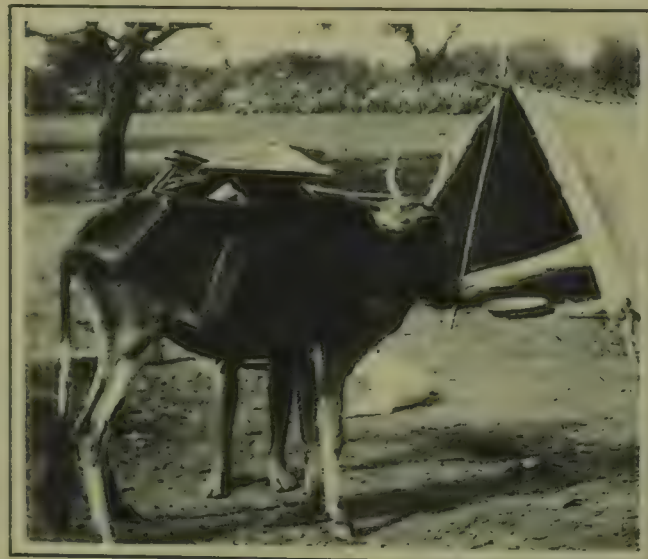
Can it be a matter for wonder that the predatory tribesman seeks to divine? Sacrifice and less sanguinary offerings, the burning of incense and camphor, Rama's Wheel, play their part; and there are other ways of prediction. "One is as follows: The gang meets together; makes four or five heaps of earth, in one of which a rupee will be placed. One of the men will have been sent to a distance before the coin was hidden, and he will be called back and told to show the mound with the rupee. If he fails in the first attempt he is sent out and the heaps changed. He is allowed three chances, and if he does not discover the rupee the expedition is put off. Another method is to take a stone, suspending it with a string between the fingers. If it swings as the pendulum of the clock all will go well; if not, the trip is abandoned. Sometimes flowers are brought and divided into four or five bunches, and the men, after sending out one of the company,

(Continued on page 4.)



PROVIDED THAT THE GOD MAY BE ABLE TO RIDE ROUND A FARMER'S FIELDS BY NIGHT AND PROTECT THEM: CLAY HORSES OF IYENAR.

Iyenar is a protector of fields and crops. He is seen all over South India, and round his temple will be found large clay horses, and sometimes clay elephants, upon which he rides on his rounds.



THE NARI (OR JACKAL) KURAVERS, A DIVISION OF THE "LAND PIRATES OF INDIA," AS HUNTERS: A BULLOCK THAT IS TRAINED TO MOVE UP TO FOX OR DEER AFTER DUSK AND SCREEN ITS MASTER FROM HIS QUARRY.

That sub-division of the "Land Pirates" of India who are known as the Jackal Kuravers, for the simple reason that they chase the jackal, eat the flesh, and tan the skins, are hunters of considerable skill. "Some are adepts at stalking deer. They cover themselves with forest leaves so as to appear as a natural object or a shrub in the jungle, and gradually creep up behind a bullock trained for this work, and catch the animal marked down." They then club it.

Reproductions from "The Land Pirates of India," by Courtesy of the Author, and of the Publishers, Messrs. Seeley, Service and Co.

* "The Land Pirates of India: An Account of the Kuravers, a Remarkable Tribe of Hereditary Criminals, Their Extraordinary Skill as Thieves, Cattle-lifters, and Highwaymen, etc., and Their Manners and Customs." By W. J. Hatch. With Illustrations and a Map. (Messrs. Seeley, Service and Co.; 21s. net)

Art with the Charm of Ballad: "Lyric Moods" of Rajput Painting.

REPRODUCED FROM "MASTERPIECES OF RAJPUT PAINTING." BY O. C. GANGOLY. BY COURTESY OF THE PUBLISHERS, "RUPAM," CALCUTTA. REVIEW BY LAURENCE BINYON.



"SWINGING RĀDHA": A MINIATURE PAINTING OF THE KANGRA SCHOOL, REMARKABLE FOR "BEAUTY OF PRESENTATION, TENDERNESS, AND DEPTH OF FEELING." (FROM THE COLLECTION OF MR. S. N. GUPTA, LAHORE.)

"In spite of our long connection with India," writes Mr. Laurence Binyon, "Indian art, and especially Indian painting, is little studied in this country. There is some vague knowledge among the public of the school of painting, mostly portraiture, which flourished at Delhi under the Moghul emperors during the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, though the productions of this school are often confused with Persian work; but the purely Indian traditions of painting have received little recognition. In 1916 Dr. Ananda Coomarswamy, now Keeper of Persian and Indian art in the Boston Museum, published an important work in two volumes called 'Rajput Painting.' This was the first publication to attempt a serious study and classification of non-Moghul painting in India. Rajput painting was there defined as the Hindu painting of Rajputana and the Punjab Himalayas. The term 'Rajput' has been since applied rather indiscriminately to any painting not Moghul. Leaving all subordinate problems on one side, we may emphasise the main fact that, side by side with the Moghul schools, devoted to the glorification of the emperors there were Hindu schools, of which the Rajput schools were the most important, devoted to the illustration of popular legends, episodes of national poetry, love-scenes, and folk-songs. This art has all the charm of ballad-poetry: freshness, spontaneous sweetness, and an entire freedom from academic restraints and ambitions. It has also the corresponding weaknesses of a traditional art: it repeats itself a great deal; it grows thin with time and declines into prettiness. To this art, so delightful at its best, Mr. Gangoly again draws our attention in his new work, 'Masterpieces of Rajput Painting.' This is a large portfolio containing fifty-two plates (twenty-eight of which are in colour), a short introduction, and a description, with notes, of the paintings reproduced. The book is produced in India, and the colour-work is, on the whole, good, though some plates are less successful than others. The tinted mounts used are not always happy. Considered as a contribution to the study of Indian painting, the book adds a little to our knowledge of the Rajput schools in the Himalayan valleys, and identifies a new school, that of Basholi; but it does not profess to give a new presentation of the subject. Mr. Gangoly's motive has been to try and win a wider recognition of this art by publishing a representative selection. 'Masterpieces' is a challenging word, and Mr. Gangoly has evidently had some slight misgivings about using it. These paintings, lyric in mood, have usually simple motives and are often slight in substance. and 'masterpiece' seems rather a big title for some of them to carry. However, the editor's intention has been to present a series of the best Rajput paintings, and only the best; and, if they are not all masterpieces, we need not complain. I regret, however, that he decided not to include specimens of the uncoloured drawings. In certain qualities of line-drawing this art will bear comparison with any art in the world. Much of the charm of Rajput art lies in the world to which it introduces us: a world of youth, a world of lovers, among fields and streams, and the flowering trees of the forest. Krishna, the divine cow-herd, and his love, Rādhā, are ever-present, and the Gōpis, the milk-maids, with whom Krishna plays. One of the real masterpieces of Rajput painting is the 'Cowdust,' now in Boston Museum, where Krishna, returning to the city with his cows at evening, is joyously welcomed by the Gōpis. There is a kind of radiant happiness about this and other works that seems to inform the very manner of the drawing. This is a quite complex, though unlaboured, composition. But some of the most characteristic examples are paintings of two lovers, or of a single figure—the lover or loved one in separation—illustrating one of the many popular musical themes which are associated with the hours of the day and the moods of love. Mr. Gangoly's notes on the subject-matter of the pictures and their literary associations are always interesting and of real service. I hope his book may have the effect he desires, of making better known to lovers of art this school of painting. It is, of course, limited in range, and lacks the grandeur and power of the earlier Buddhist schools, as seen in the frescoes of Bāgh, lately published by the India Society, and of Ajanta. But it is always spontaneous and animated, and gives often a pleasure like that we have in hearing a clear voice singing in the open air."

"KRISHNA,
THE DIVINE
COW-HERD,
AND HIS LOVE,
RĀDHA":
ANOTHER
CHARMING
KANGRA
MINIATURE—
A PASTORAL
NIGHT SCENE,
ILLUSTRATING
THE "GĪTA
GOVINDA"
(SONG OF SONGS),
BY THE
BENGALI POET
JAYADEVA
(C. 1119 A.D.).
(FROM THE
COLLECTION OF
TĪHRĪ-GHARWAL
DURBAR.)



PRESERVING ANCIENT BRIDGES OF ENGLAND: BEAUTIFUL OLD STRUCTURES COMMITTED TO THE NATION'S CARE.



CUMBERLAND: EAMONT BRIDGE, REBUILT IN 1425, WHEN THOMAS LANGLEY, BISHOP OF DURHAM, GRANTED 40 DAYS' INDULGENCE TO CONTRIBUTORS TOWARD ITS COST, NOTABLE FOR HIGH RISE AND NARROW ROADWAY (51 FT. WIDE).



GLoucestershire: KING'S JOHN'S BRIDGE AT TEWKESBURY, A FINE EXAMPLE OF EARLY MEDIEVAL WORK—ONE OF 165 BRIDGES WHICH HAVE BEEN SCHEDULED AS ANCIENT MONUMENTS.



MONMOUTHSHIRE: THE FAMOUS MINNOW BRIDGE AT MONMOUTH, PROBABLY DATING FROM THE END OF THE TWELFTH CENTURY, WITH ITS FINE OLD NORMAN GATE TOWER.



SOMERSET: TARR STEPS BRIDGE OVER THE BARLE AT HAWKRIIDGE—A MEGALITHIC STRUCTURE (ABOUT 50 YARDS LONG) OF UNRESSED STONE FLAQS LAID ON STONE PIERS BUILT ON THE RIVER-BED.



SURREY: EASHING BRIDGE, GODALMING, WITH OAK RAILINGS INSTEAD OF A STONE PARAPET, AND BUTTRESSES BETWEEN THE ARCHES PROBABLY THIRTEENTH CENTURY, BUT MUCH REPAIRED IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.



SUSSEX: STOPHAM BRIDGE, A PICTUREQUE FOURTEENTH-CENTURY STRUCTURE OF SEVEN ARCHES, BUILT IN 1379, IN THE REIGN OF EDWARD II, ON THE SITE OF EASTOVER FERRY.



DURHAM: ELVET BRIDGE, BUILT WITH A STEEP UPWARD GRADIENT FROM ELVET TOWARDS THE CITY, AND POSSESSING TEN POINTED ARCHES—A WORK EXTENDED ABOUT 1283 AT THE EAST END AND CONNECTED TO A CHAPEL.



HUNTINGDONSHIRE: ST. IVES BRIDGE OVER THE OUSE, WITH A SMALL CHAPEL BUILT ON THE EASTERN SIDE OF THE CENTRAL PIER CONTAINING MUCH OF THE ORIGINAL MASONRY.



CORNWALL: TREVERBYN BRIDGE, CONSISTING OF THREE ARCHES WITH CUTWATERS—REBUILT IN 1412, AND SINCE WIDENED, BUT WITHOUT RADICAL ALTERATION.



DERBYSHIRE: BASLOW BRIDGE OVER THE DERWENT, A FINE OLD STRUCTURE, STEEP AND NARROW, WITH PARAPETS CARRIED ROUND TO TRIANGULAR CUT-WATERS AND FORMING RECESSES FOR PEDESTRIANS.



DEVONSHIRE: FINGLE BRIDGE, A LATE MEDIEVAL WORK WITH THREE CURVED ARCHES AND ANGULAR RECESSES IN THE PARAPET AT THE END OF A SMALL BYE-ROAD, AND LEADING ONLY TO A TRACKWAY UP A STEEP HILL.

The architectural charm of bridges has come to be more appreciated of late years—perhaps through the vicissitudes of Waterloo Bridge, although they have always had their share in romantic associations, as with the Rialto or the Bridge of Sighs. The English countryside is peculiarly rich in beautiful old bridges, blending so harmoniously with the landscape that they seem to form an integral part of it, like the rivers which they span. Unfortunately the stress of modern road traffic, with its ponderous lorries and motor-coaches, has rendered many of these old bridges inadequate to bear such weights, as well as too narrow for safety. Some are consequently threatened with destruction in localities where considerations of utility outweigh those of history and aesthetics. They have a powerful friend, however, in the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, whose current report states that during 1927 a systematic survey was made of the bridge sites shown on eighteenth-century maps, in seventeen counties. "The total distance covered (we read) was approximately 4000 miles, and just under

1200 bridges were visited. Of these, 220 were measured and recorded, the remainder being bridges of recent date or of a type of which many examples still exist. Fifty of the 220 were of fifteenth-century or earlier construction, the other 170 consisting largely of seventeenth-century bridges. . . . Full particulars and photographs of 111 bridges recorded during the year have been sent to the Ancient Monuments Department of His Majesty's Office of Works, with a recommendation that they should be scheduled under the Ancient Monuments Act. This is in addition to the list of 49 put forward last year. A set of the photographs (255) taken during 1926 and 1927 has been presented by Mr. E. J. Horniman to the Victoria and Albert Museum." By the courtesy of the Society and the Office of Works, we illustrate here some of the most interesting of the old bridges which the Society suggested should be marked for preservation. We have since learned, it is satisfactory to add, that they have all been officially scheduled.



"TWO'S COMPANY!"—A BUDGERIGAR "TRIANGLE."

"One of the prettiest of the smaller paraquets" (says the "Royal Natural History") "is the Australian budgerigar (*Melopsittacus undulatus*), also known as the Australian love-bird, the sole representative of its genus." Of late years there has been a vogue for budgerigars among bird-fanciers, said to have been

initiated by a Japanese prince, who, during a visit to England, bought a blue pair at a show. A budgerigar club was formed, with about 400 members. Some specimens of these birds, in the rarer colours, were reported to have fetched as much as £240 each.

FROM THE PAINTING ENTITLED "BUDGERIGARS," BY E. J. DETMOLD. (COPYRIGHTED.)



fit
DUNLOP

as British as the flag






*One
Good thing
from the
Bad Old Days*

*Now fitted with the
NEW CAP
so easy to open*



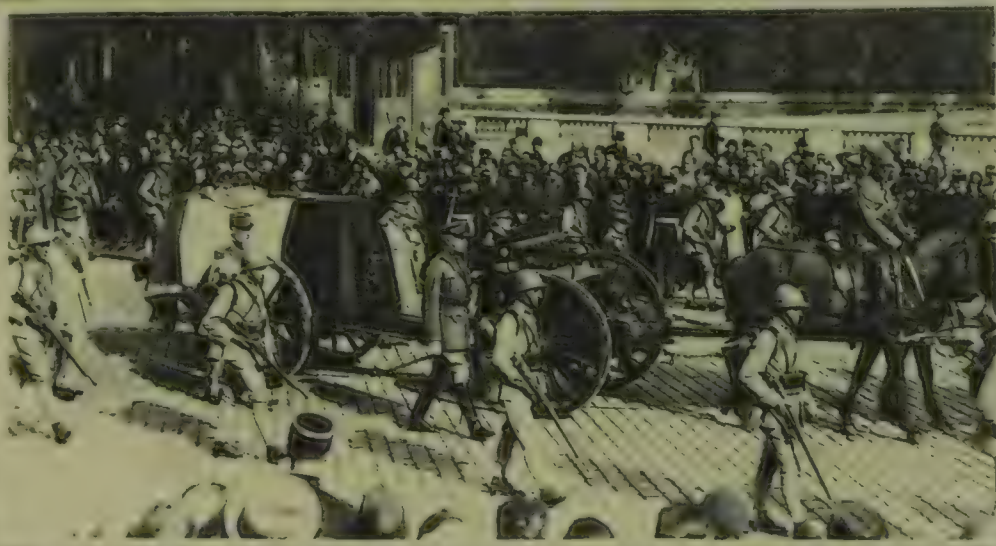
*— just lift the
little lever*

DEWAR'S

WHISKY
mellow with age

JOHN DEWAR & SONS LTD., PERTH & LONDON

PERSONALITIES OF THE WEEK: PEOPLE IN THE PUBLIC EYE.



THE STATE FUNERAL OF MARSHAL FAYOLLE: THE COFFIN ON THE WAY TO THE INVALIDES FOR THE SERVICE IN THE CHURCH OF SAINT-LOUIS, THE MARCH-PAST AT THE GATE OF HONOUR, AND THE COMMITTAL.

The State funeral of Marshal Fayolle took place with befitting pomp and circumstance on August 30, when the body was borne to the Invalides. A Requiem Mass was sung in the Church of Saint-Louis; and the coffin was then drawn to the Gate of Honour, where a solemn march-past was held. The committal was in the vault of the Governors of the Invalides, but there will be a transference to a special vault after the passing of the law concerning the burial of French Marshals.



THE STATE FUNERAL OF MARSHAL FAYOLLE: THE FAMOUS SOLDIER'S CHARGER LED IN THE PROCESSION.



MR. JASCHA HEIFETZ.

The famous violinist. Has married Miss Florence Vidor, the film actress. Born at Vilna in 1901. First appeared at the age of 4. A Chevalier Legion of Honour.



MRS. JASCHA HEIFETZ.

Best known as Miss Florence Vidor, the cinema star. Formerly the wife of Mr. King Vidor. Née Arto. Born at Houston, Texas, in 1895. Has one daughter.



MR. S. M. GLUCKSTEIN.

Died on August 29 at the age of forty-three. A Director of Messrs. J. Lyons and Co., and other companies. Served in the war and was invalided. Keenly interested in social reforms.



MR. BERT HASSELL.

Mr. Bert Hassell and Mr. Parker Cramer, the American airmen who, after flying from Ontario to Greenland, had been missing since August 19, are reported safe and well. They landed on the Sukkertoppen ice arm from the inland ice on August 19. Their machine is reported undamaged. The airmen trekked across the ice surface and in wild, unexplored country for two weeks.



MR. PARKER CRAMER.



AT WOOLSTON IN CONNECTION WITH A NEW AIR SERVICE: LORD CHETWYND, COL. BARRETT-LENNARD, MR. HUBERT SCOTT-PAINE, AIR VICE-MARSHAL SIR VYELL VYVYAN, SIR ERIC GEDDES, SIR SIDAROUSS BEY, COL. OUTRAM, MAJOR LONG, AND MAJOR WOODS-HUMPHREY.

Sir Eric Geddes, Chairman of Imperial Airways, other directors, officials, and notables, went to Woolston the other day to inaugurate the twice-weekly flying-boat service between that place and the Channel Islands. Eventually, Southampton will become an air-port, and the starting-point of an Empire Air Service to India. The journey from London to Karachi will take less than a week.



M. MAURICE BOKANOWSKI.

French Minister of Commerce and Director of Civil Aviation. Killed in an aeroplane accident at Toul on September 2. Born, August 31, 1879. A lawyer. Did splendid fighting service during the war. A former Minister of Marine.



ADMIRAL SIR HUGH EVAN-THOMAS.

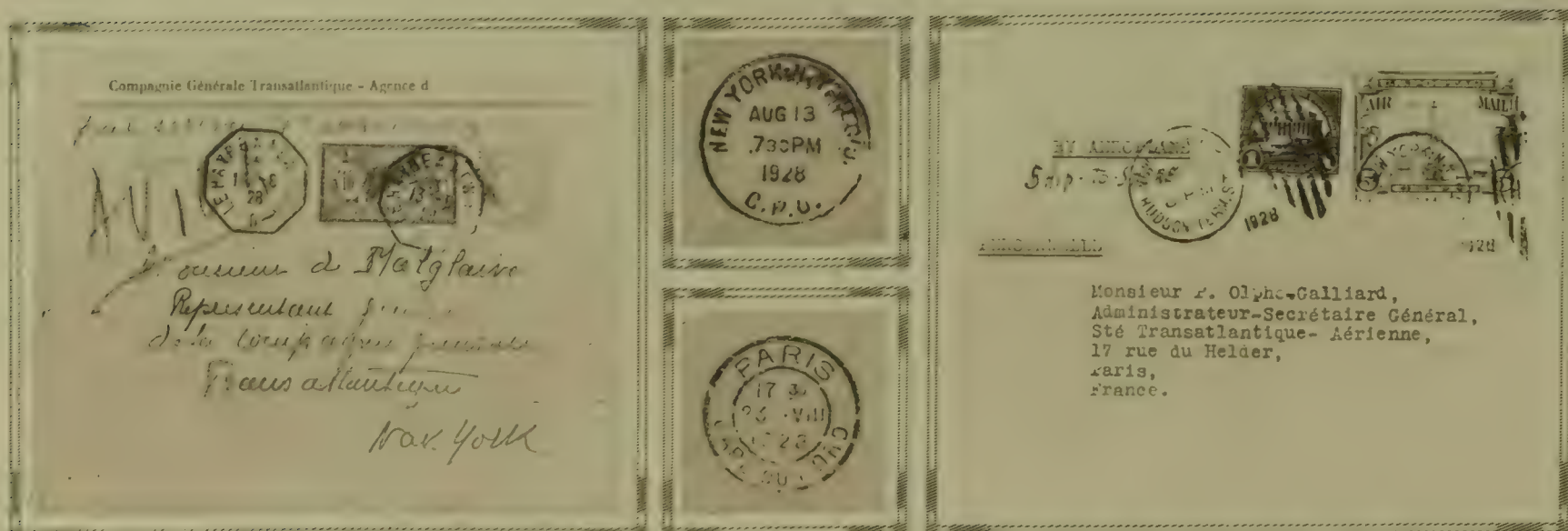
Died, August 30; aged sixty-five. Did exceptional service at the Battle of Jutland, when he commanded the Fast Battle Division, supporting the battle cruiser squadrons under Lord Beatty.



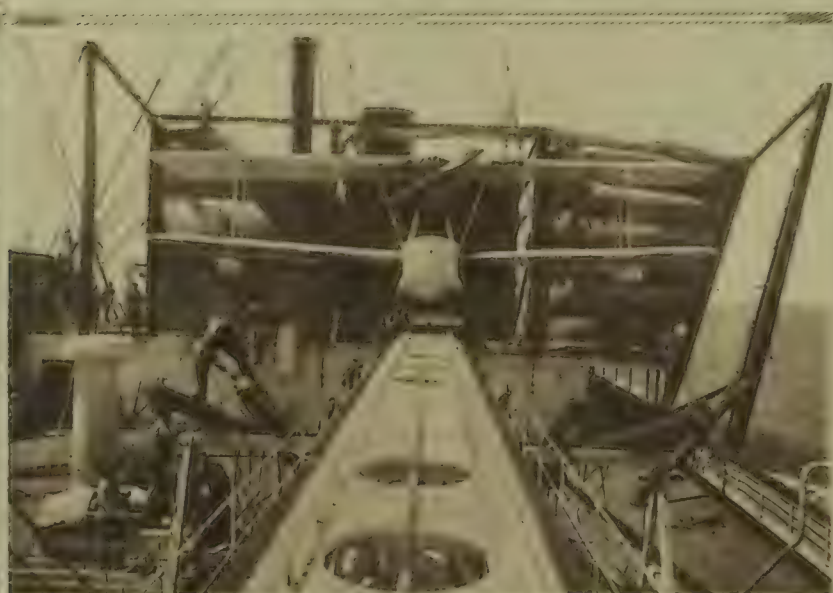
CAPTAIN ROALD AMUNDSEN.

The great Arctic and Antarctic explorer. Now presumed lost, with Commander Gullbaud and four others. Set out in a seaplane over two months ago, in an attempt to find survivors of the wrecked dirigible "Italia." Had previously flown over the Pole with General Nobile in the airship "Norge I." Born at Borge, July 16, 1872.

THE FIRST SHIP-TO-SHORE MAIL-PLANE SERVICE: AIR "POSTMEN."



LETTERS CARRIED FROM FRANCE TO THE UNITED STATES (LEFT) AND BACK TO FRANCE (RIGHT) BY THE FIRST MAIL-PLANE SERVICE OPERATING FROM AN ATLANTIC LINER; (IN CENTRE) THE RESPECTIVE POSTMARKS ON THE BACKS OF THE ENVELOPES SHOWING THE DATES OF DELIVERY.



THE "CATAPULT" SYSTEM ON BOARD THE FRENCH LINER "ILE DE FRANCE": THE AMPHIBIAN AEROPLANE "MOORED" TO THE BRIDGE, AND (IN CENTRE FOREGROUND) THE RUNWAY FROM WHICH IT TOOK OFF.



THE "CATAPULTING" OF THE MAIL-PLANE FROM THE "ILE DE FRANCE" AT SEA SOME 500 MILES FROM NEW YORK: A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN AT THE ACTUAL MOMENT OF THE LAUNCH.



THE ARRIVAL OF THE AMPHIBIAN (CATAPULTED FROM THE "ILE DE FRANCE") IN AMERICAN WATERS WITH THE FIRST ADVANCE DELIVERY OF AIR MAILS ON A TRANSATLANTIC SERVICE: THE SEAPLANE AFLOAT IN NEW YORK HARBOUR, WITH A MOTOR-BOT (LEFT) TO CARRY THE MAILS ASHORE.

In our last issue we illustrated the arrival of the mail-plane (catapulted from the French liner "Ile de France" off Scilly on August 23) at Le Bourget aerodrome near Paris, with mails twenty-four hours ahead of those left on board the liner. That delivery took place on the liner's return voyage from America. The above photographs, which have since become available, show the previous delivery of advance mails by air from the "Ile de France" to America on the liner's outward voyage to New York. They are of special interest, as this was the first occasion on which the new "ship-to-shore" air delivery was used on a Transatlantic service. As we noted last week, the British Post Office has availed

itself of the new system, the Postmaster-General announcing that letters and postcards would be accepted for transmission to the United States by the "Ile de France" and her seaplane on each future outward voyage, i.e., on September 19, October 10, and every three weeks thereafter. The "catapulting" apparatus consists of a runway about 100 ft. long bearing rails for a high-speed carrier-car, to which the seaplane is hooked. At the moment of launching, the seaplane, which must have gained a momentum of 70 m.p.h., detaches itself from the car and takes the air. The seaplane used was a Lioré-Olivier amphibian with a 420-h.p. Gnome-Jupiter engine. The pilot was Lieutenant Demougeot.

PARACHUTES FOR LANDING TROOPS: A NEW FORM OF AIR INVASION.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, G. H. DAVIS. (COPYRIGHTED.)



INVASION, OR TAKING AN ENEMY IN THE REAR, BY PARACHUTE: A POTENTIALITY OF AIR WARFARE.

The recent Army Exercises, in which air forces played an important part, lend a topical interest to the use of aircraft and parachutes here suggested. American experimenters have now actually produced a gigantic parachute able to support a falling aeroplane, and a successful test recently conducted in the United States proved that an aeroplane out of control can thus be brought safely to the ground. Such a device on all passenger aircraft would popularise air travel among nervous voyagers. Great Britain has produced the invention of a parachute that lifts a detachable cabin placed inside an aeroplane's fuselage. By simply pulling a lever, three parachutes are released. The first—a small pilot parachute—sent up by compressed air, releases a larger or intermediate parachute, and the pull of the two together cuts the ripping panel in the weather cover of a very large parachute, which when opened exerts an enormous pull and lifts from the falling aeroplane the

detachable cabin. Shock-absorbers break the force of the cabin's impact with the ground, and, as it comes to earth, the parachutes are instantly released so that it is not dragged along the ground. Should it alight on water, it will float. In war this cabin-carrying parachute would have considerable possibilities for invasion or landing a raiding force behind enemy lines. Cabins of a light bullet-proof alloy, filled with troops, could be landed in a comparatively small area, thus avoiding the risks of landing great troop-carrying aeroplanes, for which special aerodromes are necessary. As soon as they had dropped one cabin, the aeroplanes would instantly return for another load. Thus, by using a large number of machines, a very formidable army could be quickly landed at almost any selected place. The Royal Air Force already possesses troop-carrying aircraft, used with success in Iraq, and, needless to say, the possibilities of the large parachute are not being overlooked.

The World of the Theatre.

By J. T. GREIN.

FIRST AID FOR PROVINCIAL THEATRES.—THE GREAT UNACTED.

THERE appears in London every month a concise journal which is a rare mine of information to all who are interested in the inner working of the theatre. It is the official organ of the Theatrical Managers' Association. Its editor is the well-known musical conductor and critic, Mr. James Glover, and its pages contain a graphic review not only of all the questions, legal, commercial, artistic, which are the order of the day, but also—in a rare independent spirit—short characterisations of the plays which are running in London and tried out in the provinces. The T.M.A. Journal is not only a monthly encyclopædia of the British theatre, but its pages are ever open to the discussion of plans and problems which affect the progress of the drama in every direction. Here the manager finds "Open Sesame" to speak his mind; here every new idea is welcomed with impartiality and freely discussed *pro* and *con*.

In the recent issue (August 1928) there is an article of more than usual import by Mr. Tom B. Davis, the President of the Theatrical Managers' Association, a highly respected leader of the profession, who, after a successful career as a London manager, devotes his time to the Association and the cause of the drama, as well as its acolytes, whatever be their function in the World of the Theatre. Mr. Davis is alive to the plaint that it is impossible to obtain a sufficient supply of dramas, comedies, and farces, as distinct from musical plays, suitable to the tastes of provincial audiences. Either the plays are too short (for the provincial playgoer wants his money's worth, at least two-and-a-half hours) or, as he says, "the West End play is generally either so light in texture that it fails to hold the interest and attention of the provincial playgoer, or the theme deals with sex problems and crooks to an extent that provincial audiences do not like. The provincial playgoers demand a play that is full of dramatic situations, incidents, and human feeling. Cynicism and smart Society chatter leave them cold."

We gather from this that, despite the touring system, and activities of repertory and art theatres, the provinces, on the whole, are suffering from a kind of theatrical anæmia, for which a remedy must be found to compete with the ever-growing expansion

names of one or two artists well known and popular in the county. These "stars" could be found if about twenty weeks' engagement in the year were guaranteed to them. As for the plays, this is how he sees the way to get them. He suggests that the provincial managers should collect a capital of £10,000, and that every subscriber of a fair amount should have an option to secure the plays selected from a series of performances at his theatre, thereby establishing a chain of continuous activity for the company. Of course, all rights would be acquired by the syndicate, so that a success would remain under its control and by its yield consolidate the financial position of the enterprise. This is merely the embryo of the plan; its realisation depends on the *esprit de corps* of the managers, on the efficiency of the directorate, and, above all, on the understanding of provincial requirements of those called upon to read and to sift the plays sent in.

It will be interesting to watch whether the provincial managers share Mr. Davis's opinion as to the necessity of the new concern. But this is certain: although in some cities there is a growing interest in the theatre, a certain demand for quality, a disinclination to go and see a play merely because it is (often unjustifiably) boomed as a London success, in many others the theatre no longer exists or flourishes, whereas the cinema is battenning, simply because the plays are not worth while and often the actors are unknown. Having regard to the numbers of the population, it may well be said that we are lagging behind all countries in Europe, in which every township of, say, 20,000 has its own troupe, its own repertory, often its own opera, working eight or ten months a year. Nor is there any hope that the theatre will, for a long time to come, be recognised as "a municipal business"—has not even the London County Council recently refused a small grant for that purpose? But, at any rate, Mr. Davis's scheme, if realised, would be a great step in the right direction.

From time immemorial the air has been a-quiver with the plaint of the aspirant playwright—"the great unacted," as he was dubbed by one of the leading critics of two decades ago. Managers will not read plays, they wail; or, if they do, they merely skim them, and then come sad tales of the polite refusals which clearly indicate that but scant attention was given to the script, that the reader had not got the "hang" of the play, that he had not spared the time for serious perusal. Did not an aspirant once prove that the manager had never got further than the first act, because he (the playwright) had pasted together several pages which never were disturbed! On the other hand, there is a great deal to be said for the manager. He is flooded with plays which are not worth the paper on which they are written: aren't we all inundated who are concerned with the theatre? He may keep a reader, who day in, day out, tries to cope with the avalanche, makes careful notes of every play, and but rarely discovers one which suits his particular manager or the patrons of the house. Exceptionally, a manager reads all the plays himself, and we have it on the confession of Mr. Al. Woods that when he is in London he reads plays from dawn till night, with results that scarcely repay him for the fierce exertion. Agents, too, we learn, are busy readers; but their tale also is one of tons of chaff to grains of corn.

Weighing the evidence on both sides, the conclusion is that there is somewhere a hiatus in the relationship of the authors and the management; that in this respect, as in the whole of our theatrical business, there is no system—or, I would rather say, no methodical way of harmonising supply and demand. What is really wanted is a kind of exchange—a club to which all managers could belong, and which would be, as it were, a clearing-house where records are kept of all plays worth acting, and whose directors are not only in constant touch with the managers, but thoroughly familiar with their policy and their clientèle. In a recent article by Mr. Gordon Beccles, one of our younger and most forthright critics, the idea has been

fully developed and cogently advocated. Of course, all depends on the readers of such a bureau. They must be men (or women) who possess the instinct of the theatre to such a degree that they can visualise a play acted as they study the manuscript. A rare gift this, and one that nowise guarantees infalli-



SINGING THE SONG OMITTED FROM THE ORIGINAL PRODUCTION, AND PRESERVED BY JAMES BOSWELL: MISS MARIE NEY AS MISS HARDCASTLE IN "SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER."

In a note on the programme of "She Stoops to Conquer," at the Lyric, Hammersmith, it is pointed out that Miss Hardcastle's song was written by Goldsmith, and was only omitted because Mrs. Bulkeley, the actress who took the part, was not a singer. We owe its preservation to Boswell. Miss Ney renders charmingly both the song and the character.

bility, for we all know that the theatre is the playground of fallacies and surprises, pleasant and unpleasant. But such readers can be found, and can be formed. Reinhardt in his earlier days made it his business to train readers, not only for the plays of Germany, but for every country where dramatic literature exercised some influence in the general movement, and much of his success as a pioneer was due to the excellent phalanx of men around him, who outlined, *viva voce*, in round-table conferences, the plot, the characterisations and their qualities or defects, the possibility of vitality, in his theatre. If any of our theatres were thus equipped, would it have been possible for "The Farmer's Wife" to trapeze in disregard for twelve years from manager to manager; would it be possible to discover foreign masterpieces sometimes twenty years after their birth and vogue everywhere except in England; or for indifferent French farce to swallow up thousands of good English money simply because it has been a boulevard success and therefore tempted the London manager (who as often as not cannot read French) to commission an adaptation, the analogy of which to the original he was scarcely able to judge? If I had space, I could compile a long list of ships that passed in the night because they had drifted into the wrong quarter, whereas, with a little safe guidance, they would have reached secure harbour.

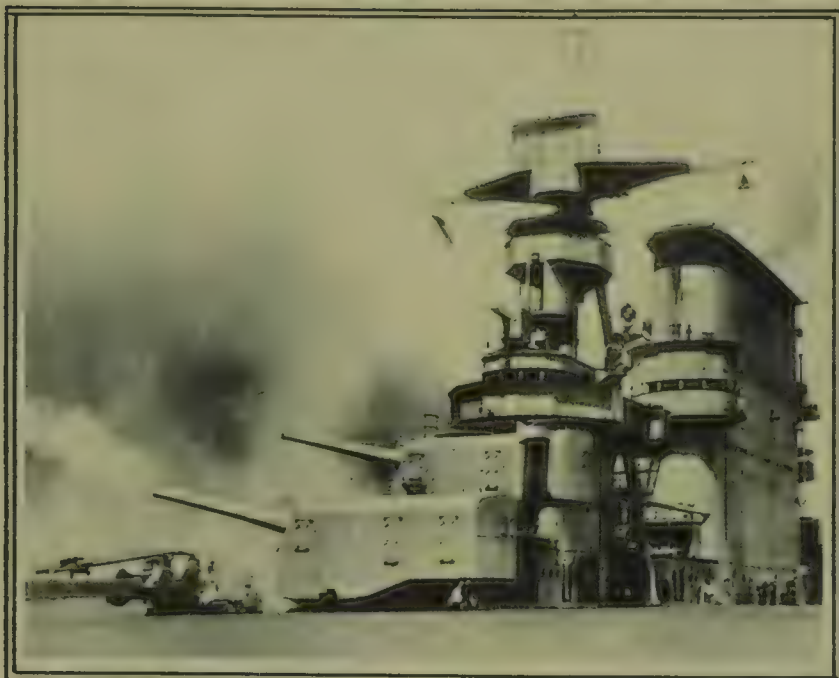
As our theatres are essentially commercial enterprises, and very risky ones at that—we cannot expect our managers to follow the example of Reinhardt, who had finance and freedom with him, or that of the Continental subsidised theatres, where art comes first (and can come first) because money is the secondary consideration. But there is no reason why, by concerted action, our managers should not be guided by a sign-post on the Thespian road, why capable help-mates should not assist them to "lay in stock and create reserves," as they say in the City. Wherefore Mr. Beccles's valuable suggestion should be followed up as a very expedient word in season.



IN HIS LATEST EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY REVIVAL: SIR NIGEL PLAYFAIR AS TONY LUMPKIN IN "SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER," AT THE LYRIC THEATRE, HAMMERSMITH. Sir Nigel Playfair's revival of Oliver Goldsmith's famous comedy, "She Stoops to Conquer," adds one more to his many triumphs in the production of eighteenth-century comedy, in the decorative style which he has made his own. He himself plays Tony Lumpkin with rich humour.

of the cinema. Mr. Davis has found what he believes to be a new source of attracting playwrights to provincial theatres. It is no longer necessary for a play to have a London reputation, he says, to attract a provincial audience, provided the cast contains the

FOREIGN NEWS BY PHOTOGRAPHY: NOTEWORTHY HAPPENINGS ABROAD.



THE FIRST BATTLE PRACTICE OF THE NEW AMERICAN AIRCRAFT-CARRIER "LEXINGTON": FIRING THE NEW 8-INCH GUNS OF THE FORWARD TURRETS.
The first battle tests of the new 8-inch guns of the U.S.S. "Lexington," one of the new \$9,000,000 aircraft-carriers of the American Navy, took place recently off San Clemente Island. Our photograph is said to be the first one taken of these guns "in action." The "Lexington" and the "Saratoga" each carry 84 aeroplanes, nearly half of which are of the bomber and torpedo type, the rest being fighters with a speed of 150 m.p.h. The high speed of the ships (34 knots) gives them a great advantage.



A NEW AMERICAN ALL-METAL AIRSHIP TO BE "BOARDED" IN A LIFT (AS SEEN ON THE LEFT): THE "CITY OF GLENDALE" AND HER GONDOLA.
The new American all-metal airship, "City of Glendale," is reported to be nearing completion, and, when finished, will make a trial flight, with forty passengers, from California to New York. It is claimed that she can remain motionless in the air while passengers and freight are raised or lowered by a lift attached by cable, thus dispensing with mooring-masts. The photograph shows the gondola ready for attachment, and the "cable elevator" on the left.



CARRIER-PIGEONS STILL UTILISED FOR MILITARY PURPOSES, DESPITE MODERN INVENTIONS: PLACING BIRDS IN A MOTOR-CYCLE CAGE FOR TRANSPORT IN GERMANY.

It might have been thought that, with all the new methods of communication, including wireless telegraphy, devised by modern science and adapted to military purposes, such an ancient practice as the use of messenger-pigeons would by this time have been superseded. That this is not so, in Germany at any rate, is proved by these interesting photographs. That on the left shows a



ANIMALS NOT YET ELIMINATED FROM "WAR": FIXING A CARRIER-PIGEON IN A SMALL CAGE TO A GERMAN ARMY DOG.

special cage for the birds, built in separate compartments, fitted to a motor-cycle, for taking them to the place where they are required for flying exercise. In the other illustration is seen a different mode of transport, making further use of the animal kingdom. A pigeon in a small cage is being attached to the "saddle" of a trained "war" dog.



TURKEY ADOPTS A LATINISED ALPHABET INSTEAD OF THE OLD ARABIC CHARACTERS: CONSTANTINOPLE POLICE LEARNING ENGLISH AND FRENCH IN THE NEW SCRIPT.

Mustapha Kemal Pasha recently inaugurated another innovation in Turkey—the adoption of a Latin alphabet in place of the old Arabic characters, which he himself is trying to forget. In a speech at Constantinople he said: "Teach it to the workmen, to the peasants, to everybody. It is scandalous that 80 per cent. of our countrymen cannot read or write. In two years everyone must have learnt how to read and write with the new characters." Turkish Deputies and members of the public services made haste to learn them.



RUSSIAN TECHNICAL INTEREST IN THE SALVED BRITISH SUBMARINE "L55": SOVIET NAVAL MECHANICS EXAMINE HER IN DRY DOCK AT KRONSTADT.
The Soviet Government, we learn, has sent a party of naval mechanics from their Baltic Fleet to study the mechanism of the recently salvaged British submarine "L55," sunk near Kronstadt in 1919. The coffins containing the bodies of the crew were conveyed in the S.S. "Truro" to Reval during a storm, and were there transferred to H.M.S. "Champion," as illustrated on page 419.

ALBANIA ACCEPTS A MONARCHY: THE COUNTRY AND ITS NEW KING.



THE OLD CAPITAL OF ALBANIA IN THE TIME OF SKANDERBEG I., THE NATIONAL HERO WHO FOUGHT THE TURKS IN THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY: A GENERAL VIEW OF KRUPA.



THE ALTAR IN A MONASTERY OF THE BEKTASHI DERVISHES, A MOHAMMEDAN SECT NUMEROUS IN ALBANIA: A SCENE OF SECRET RITES.



DEPUTIES LEAVING THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE AT TIRANA: THE SCENE AFTER THE OPENING OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY WHICH APPROVED THE CHANGE OF CONSTITUTION FROM A REPUBLIC TO A MONARCHY.



COMMERCIAL LIFE AT TIRANA, THE PRESENT "VILLAGE" CAPITAL OF THE NEWLY ESTABLISHED KINGDOM OF ALBANIA: A SCENE AT THE FUEL MARKET.



THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE, WHERE THE NEW KING OF THE ALBANIANS WAS RECENTLY PROCLAIMED: AN UNPRETENTIOUS BUILDING.



THE ANCIENT TOWER ON THE RAMPARTS OF DURAZZO, THE PORT OF TIRANA: A RELIC OF ALBANIA'S PAST.



PROCLAIMED AS ZOGU, KING OF THE ALBANIANS: AHMED BEG ZOGU (EX-PRESIDENT) IN INFORMAL ATTIRE.

On September 1 the National Assembly of Albania passed a resolution changing the constitution from a Republic to a Monarchy, and Ahmed Beg Zogu, the former President, was proclaimed as Zogu, King of the Albanians. He had previously intended to take the title of Skanderbeg III., but this plan was altered, apparently, almost at the last moment. The new King took the oath in the Parliament House at Tirana, the present capital, which is no bigger than a large village, and the scene of the ceremony is described as "a little white-washed hall, far smaller and less pretentious than many a provincial cinema." King Zogu, who is only thirty-four and unmarried, belongs to the powerful Topdan

family. He was born at the castle of Burgayet (in northern Albania), which was burnt by the Serbs when they defeated the Turks and invaded Albania during the first Balkan War. By religion he is an orthodox Sunni Moslem. At Burgayet he grew up among the fierce mountaineers of Mat, his father's clansmen, and learnt to rule them. In 1919 he opposed the monarchical claims of his distant cousin, Essad Pasha Topdan, and was made Minister of the Interior under a Council of four Regents—Sunni, Bektashi, Latin, and Orthodox. In 1922 he became Prime Minister. Two years later he was driven out by the Nationalists, but in 1924 he returned and was proclaimed President for seven years.

FRENCH COLONIAL TROOPS IN A TOURNEY ON THE RIVIERA: GLADIATORIAL COMBATS.



A FRAY WITH BLUNTED WEAPONS COVERED WITH WET PAINT, TO RECORD "HITS" ON THE OPPONENT'S BODY: FRENCH COLONIAL TROOPS AS "GLADIATORS" IN A MILITARY DISPLAY AT ST. RAPHAEL.

In a note accompanying this photograph, a correspondent signing himself "A Rolling Stone," writes: "It may not be generally known that one of the principal places where the French Colonial troops receive their training is near Fréjus, an old Roman fort (Forum Julii) in the vicinity of Saint Raphael. Here one can see men of many races undergoing training, including troops from Senegal, Madagascar, Indo-China, and Dahomey. The greatest good feeling appears to

exist between these men and their officers, and every year there takes place at Saint Raphael a display called the 'Grande Fête coloniale.' In it the troops revert to actual conditions as found in their native villages, and carry out all sorts of queer tribal games and customs. . . . The whole affair is concluded by a march-past and a fine gymnastic display. Some 600 to 1000 men take part in the events, and the movement and discipline present a sight not to be forgotten."

A COACHING REVIVAL ON THE OXFORD ROAD: THE OLD BERKELEY AT WEST WYCOMBE.



THE OLD BERKELEY'S FIRST RUN OF THE AUTUMN SEASON, FROM LONDON TO OXFORD: A FRESH TEAM AT WEST WYCOMBE, WITH TWO "COCK-HORSES" ADDED IN THE LEAD FOR THE NEXT STAGE OVER STEEP HILLS IN THE CHILTERN.

On September 1, the Old Berkeley Coach made the first run of the new service between London and Oxford (sixty-five miles), after having completed its summer season between the Berkeley Hotel, Piccadilly, and Burford Bridge. Throughout September the coach will leave Piccadilly at 10 a.m. on Saturdays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, reaching Oxford at 5.45, and will return to London on the Mondays,

Wednesdays, and Fridays. On the initial run the Old Berkeley was driven by Mr. Claud F. Goddard and Capt. Bertram Mills. Seven teams (thirty-five horses) were used for the journey—all well-known hunters, which will be sold by auction in October. At West Wycombe two "cock-horses" in the lead are added for the stiff 8½-mile stage over the Chilterns to Aston Rowant.



THE FINE ART OF COLLECTING.

XXVIII.—ORIENTAL CARPETS: AN INVESTMENT FOR THE COLLECTOR.

By **ARTHUR HAYDEN**, Author of "*Bye-Paths in Collecting*," "*Chats on Old Silver*," "*Old Sheffield Plate*," etc.

THERE is a wide range for the collector in his selection of old Oriental carpets in regard to the broad area covered by their places of origin, extending from India across Asia to the Mediterranean and from China to the Black Sea. The exquisite artistry of the designs, with their wonderful beauty of colour and their innate individuality, belongs to the great hereditary traditions of the East. For over three centuries there are Oriental carpets which embody as great works of art in the textile world as do the glorious creations of the silversmith and the enameller in Europe or the inimitable potter of the Far East.

Nor can the collector complain that there are insufficient data to enable him to pursue his hobby and educate himself as to the niceties of a complex subject. There have been many volumes published in this country, in Germany, and elsewhere, dealing in a scholarly manner with Oriental carpets. With coloured illustrations, some of these works are of great value, and, being issued in limited editions, are now out of print and difficult to procure. But there is a literature sufficiently illuminating to enable the collector to follow his bent and to learn what particular points should appeal to his judgment.

Of course, it may be imagined that, with the learned archaeologists of various Western countries disinterring Egyptian, Assyrian, and other relics of former civilisations, the history and development of textile art in the East has not gone unforgotten. From the moment the traveller sets foot at Alexandria he finds rugs and carpets thrown at him at every turn. Persia is not exactly the rose-garden it was once believed to have been. Oil has sapped that empire of the poetry associated with Alexander the Great and of the poetical philosophy of Omar Khayyam. But up to the middle nineteenth century it may be said that, in regard to carpets and rugs, there was a greatness and a quality which till then the West had not disturbed. When aniline dyes were discovered, and when German and other merchants introduced them to the Oriental weavers, it was a bad day. The carpets subsequent to that time cannot be considered as collectors' specimens. It has happened so often that the West has vitiated the East. The Chinese potter produced in blue and white what, under the directions of the *compradore* at Canton, he was expected to do. Japan, seeking Western markets in the middle nineteenth century, lowered her old art to meet a cheap requirement.

Cardinal Wolsey, that great lover and collector of European tapestries, as early as 1519 procured many handsome "Damascene carpets" by the agency of the Venetian Ambassador—some accounts specify a hundred. This was a factor in a compact they made as to duties on wines from Crete, and it is interesting to know that Crete supplied us with wines in Tudor days. There is nothing to suggest the origin of these carpets, except that, coming through Venetian trade channels, they were "Turkey," and those of which the origin was not definitely known were termed "Beyond-Sea." In the sixteenth century, therefore, it may be said that Oriental carpets found their way to this country. Every civilised race has understood weaving. Similarly, potters' products are found in very remote places belonging to bygone ages. But not every race has understood pottery as did the Chinese, who were the supremest artists in that field, as were the Persians and the inhabitants of the middle of Asia in regard to carpets.

Under modern usage, with trampling feet shod in boots, it is unlikely that any carpet, however closely woven, would last for three centuries, as have many of the Oriental carpets, still happily preserved as something nowadays too precious to walk upon. Carpets in their most splendid form were creations of great artists and were regarded by Oriental

princes as valuable possessions. They were treated with the same deference as is paid by the Western connoisseur to great paintings. Perishable as they were, owing to their comparatively insubstantial body, subject to depredations by moth and to bleaching under the sun, it is remarkable that so many fine examples remain.

A very striking exhibition of old Oriental carpets has been recently held by Messrs. Jekyll, in London, embracing examples of undoubted authenticity, ranging from Persia to China, including specimens from Caucasia and Trans-Caucasia (the district lying between the Caspian Sea and the Black Sea), with Turkestan rugs from Khiva and Bokhara, north of Afghanistan and Persia. We are reminded of Colonel Burnaby's celebrated "Ride to Khiva." Asia Minor was represented with Armenian and Anatolian productions: these latter were probably such carpets as Cardinal Wolsey procured from the Venetian Ambassador. Ispahan and Damascus carpets in the Jekyll collection were of the sixteenth century. Indo-Persian carpets were from the looms of the Mogul Emperors at Delhi. A fine carpet of this period, made in one of the Indian royal factories, has, since the exhibition closed, been presented to the Victoria and Albert Museum (Fig. 1). It is quite small in size, "probably the smallest carpet known of this period and weave."

It is promised that under the same auspices a more extended exhibition, including loans from celebrated collections, will be held in 1929. Lovers of old Oriental carpets who visited the exhibition just closed will await the fulfilment of this promise with great expectation. The catalogue of the recent Jekyll exhibition is one of the most scholarly we have seen. To read it is an education. It stimulates curiosity; it sticks to its subject with scientific exactitude. With hints to buyers and collectors, it is replete with practical knowledge. It is possible just at this moment, and for a few years longer, to obtain real old Oriental carpets at prices which will astound our successors in collecting, as they are filled with

personal study on the spot. Faked, "doctored," and otherwise maltreated specimens will last no longer than the poor paper of most modern books, already crumbling on the shelves of the library at the British Museum.

It is important to the collector that he should study some of the known great carpets, as, for instance, that in the hall of the Girdlers' Company, in London, and the fine collection at the Victoria and Albert Museum. There is "The Emperor's Carpet" of the sixteenth century, described as "woven in a Court



FIG. 1. PROBABLY THE SMALLEST OF ITS KIND IN EXISTENCE: A COMPLETE SIXTEENTH-CENTURY INDO-ISPAHAN CARPET, MEASURING ONLY 34 BY 21 INCHES, PRESENTED BY MESSRS. JEKYLL'S TO THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM.

By Courtesy of Messrs. Jekyll's, Ltd., 10, Berkeley Street.
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factory of the Safidian dynasty, probably in the time of Shah Tahmasp (1524-1576)." It was believed to have been taken to Vienna about 1698 as a gift from Peter the Great to Leopold I., the Emperor of Austria. It was in the Austrian State Museum, Vienna, till 1925, and was sold by Messrs. Christie in July 1928 for £23,000. (We illustrated this carpet in our issue of June 30, 1928.)

At the present moment Messrs. Waring and Gillow are holding an exhibition of "specimens of Persian, Caucasian, and Asia Minor Art in carpets from about the sixteenth century." There are some very interesting examples. The Catalogue shows an "old Ghiordes Prayer Rug" which is attributed to the early eighteenth century. It may be admitted that, quite up to about 1870, some nineteenth-century rugs fall within the collecting area—that is, they have the old vegetable dyes. When this is so, the nineteenth-century rug is quite a delectable possession. Kabistan rugs, from the district adjacent to the Black Sea, are quite arabesque in design. Possibly the *pièce de résistance* is an Ispahan carpet, "attributed to the sixteenth century"—purchased by a well-known collector—from a church in Spain, where it had been preserved for many years (illustrated in Fig. 2).

As to elaborate technique and its patient intricacy, the number of knots to the square inch is interesting. An Ispahan rug runs to 160. A delicate Kirman rug has 196. A modern Turkey carpet, made at Ouchak (Asia Minor), would only have some twenty knots to the square inch. But even modern-made carpets of the Sievas weave are said to have 272 knots to the square inch. Smyrna was the centre or distributing centre of many modern replicas, probably made by the descendants of old weavers, but under conditions quite apart from traditional loveliness and individuality. When European traders with factory methods touched the East the fragrance of Art vanished. To learn just how far that has penetrated and to sift sedulously the gold from the alloy is the task of the collector. But, if he understands his subject, old Oriental carpets are still a sound investment.



FIG. 2. PART OF AN ISPAHAN CARPET ATTRIBUTED TO THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY AND BOUGHT FROM A CHURCH IN SPAIN: PERHAPS THE FINEST EXAMPLE IN THE EXHIBITION AT WARING'S.

This beautiful Persian carpet, of a delicate crimson colour, has suggestions of Indian influence. It is quite a collector's piece. The whole carpet, of which part is shown here, measures 24 ft. by 8 ft. 7 in.

By Courtesy of Messrs. Waring and Gillow, Ltd.

wonderment at the prices Bow and Chelsea and Worcester china brought a few years ago. Old Oriental carpets are a distinct opportunity for investment, but they must be old and guaranteed as such by dealers who have made the East and the Far East a special

THE "FARTHEST NORTH" BRITISH PAGEANT: ROYAL DORNOCH'S TERCENTENARY.



THE MAIN EPISODE: KING CHARLES I. (LORD LONDONDERRY) WITH HIS QUEEN, HENRIETTA MARIA (LADY LONDONDERRY), GRANTING THE CHARTER THAT MADE DORNOCH A ROYAL BURGH.



IN A COSTUME FROM VANDYCK'S PORTRAIT IN DALKEITH PALACE: LADY EDNAM AS ELIZABETH OF BOHEMIA, SISTER OF CHARLES I., AND STUART ANCESTRESS OF THE HOUSE OF HANOVER.



THE ARRIVAL OF THE YOUNG COUNTESS ELIZABETH: LADY ALISTAIR LEVESON-GOWER AND HER LITTLE DAUGHTER ELIZABETH GREETED BY THE PEOPLE OF DORNOCH—A SCENE FROM EPISODE 7.



LORD AND LADY LONDONDERRY AS CHARLES I. AND HENRIETTA MARIA (CLAD AS IN VANDYCK'S PORTRAIT) WITH PAGES (LADY MARY STUART, LEADING A KING CHARLES SPANIEL, AND MASTER HARRY HOARE).



THE WIFE OF THE DUKE WHO, BEFORE THE PAGEANT, RECEIVED THE FREEDOM OF DORNOCH: THE DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND IN A PICTURESQUE 17TH-CENTURY COSTUME.

"A HARDY NORSEMAN" REALISTICALLY "SLAIN" BY THE THANE OF SUTHERLAND (LORD WODEHOUSE) WITH A HORSE'S LEG: THE DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND AS LEADER OF NORSE INVADERS AT THE BATTLE ON EMBO.

The historical pageant performed at Dornoch, Sutherland, on August 29, to celebrate the tercentenary of its establishment as a Royal Burgh by a charter of King Charles I., was unique as being the most northerly pageant ever held in the British Isles. It was also remarkable from the nature of its setting, for Dornoch is that rare thing, a cathedral village, with a population of only 700, so that it was necessary to draw on surrounding farms and crofts for many of the performers. The proceedings began with the presentation of the freedom of Dornoch to the Duke of Sutherland, whose ancestors fought the Danes, and to Lord Rothermere, who predicted a prosperous future for Dornoch as a result of

improved methods of transport. A tablet was then unveiled in the Cathedral to the memory of Sir Robert Gordon, who obtained the town's charter. After a civic luncheon came the pageant, whose episodes ranged over 1300 years, from the sixth century. The main incident was the granting of the Charter by Charles I., accompanied by his Queen, Henrietta Maria, and his sister, Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, represented by Lady Ednam, sister of the Duke of Sutherland. The royal pair were impersonated by Lord and Lady Londonderry. The Duchess of Sutherland figured as a Norse invader at the Battle of Embo, realistically "slain" by Lord Wodehouse, as Thane of Sutherland, with a horse's leg.

Fashions & Fancies

AUTUMN COLLECTIONS AND COMPLEXIONS HOLD THE CENTRE OF THE STAGE AND FASHION IS SETTLING DOWN TO SERIOUS BUSINESS AFTER THE HOLIDAYS' GRAND FINALE.

frocks. In the daytime, many variations of a deep nigger brown are universal for tweeds and winter coats. As a consequence, stockings are becoming lighter again, for a very dark brown is not so attractive as the former gun-metal, and there are lighter nuances, christened "Afghan brown" and "sables d'or," which are neither beige nor brown, but a clever blending of the two.

Every grown-up knows that a Liberty Frocks frock which comes from Liberty's, For School Time. in Regent Street, W., is made of the best materials, and is always perfectly finished. The same virtues apply to the kiddies' frocks obtainable there, of which an attractive trio are pictured on this page. On the left is a brown velveteen

The windy days of autumn have no ill-effects on the skin which is protected by Boots' Old English Lavender Day Cream, for it keeps the complexion smooth and beautiful, despite constant exposure for sports.

The Frock with the Bustle. Decidedly, there is more than a suggestion of the "bustle" in many of the newest evening frocks. The 1880 silhouette is emphasised by the length and bunchiness of the skirts behind, while they are comparatively short and tight-fitting in front. A very smart evening dress, for instance, is carried out in pale-green moiré, quite short and straight in front, draped to an enormous bow at the back with long pointed ends forming two "fish-tail" trains. Another version appears in a frock of shell-tinted lace with the skirt cut in two long points at the back, springing from a tightly swathed sash round the hips. Bows of faille and tulle are used on the more youthful dance frocks in net, with bouffant skirts dipping gradually until they reach the ankles at the back.

The Versatility of Velvet. Velvet is always the leit motif running through every autumn collection. But there are velvets and velvets, and each season's frocks are distinguishable from the last by the different versions of this material. For afternoon frocks, a surprising amount of velveteen is to be seen this season—no longer as an excuse for velvet, but as a mode of its own. For more formal dresses, velvet brocaded chiffon and printed ring velvet in lovely multi-coloured designs are the chief favourites.

There are very distinctive afternoon frocks, with long tunics of these decorative materials in warm autumn colourings, worn over pleated crêpe-de-Chine skirts with narrow hems of the velvet. For evening cloaks, ring velvet is much in evidence—a very luxurious fashion, for, although it is said that this year's "crop" is less delicate than last autumn's, it seems scarcely probable that it can stand much wear, and especially as a coat. In revenge, however, it is undoubtedly one of the most becoming materials it is possible to wear.

The Fashionable Colour?

Which is to be the fashionable colour, is always the most anxiously awaited verdict, for, though the line of a frock can be adapted to suit you, a colour is uncompromisingly "right" or the reverse on each person. It is too early in the season to state definitely which is the smartest shade, but from the early models, it is evident that all shades of blue, jade green, and black are good for evening



Brown velveteen, smocked in brown and gold, and trimmed with georgette, expresses this charming little girl's frock from Liberty's, Regent St., W.



Every fastidious woman uses Cash's washing ribbons for her lingerie, as it washes and wears splendidly without losing colour or freshness. They are brocaded, prettily embroidered, or available in plain colours.

frock smocked in brown and gold silk, with collar, cuffs, and tucked front of beige georgette. The price is 5 guineas, length, 26 inches. Opposite is a crêpe-de-Chine frock in two shades of green, smocked in soft, harmonising colours, costing 6 guineas, size 30 inches, and the older girl has a neat black velveteen dress with collar and cuffs of cream georgette and lace. For nursery folk, there are delightful smocks in this firm's well-known hand-printed Wandel silk, ranging from 35s., 21 inches long, and boys' hand-knitted jersey suits can be secured from 2 guineas. A booklet illustrating in colour many other attractive children's outfits will be sent gratis and post free on request to all who apply mentioning the name of this paper.

Lavender-Scented Face Creams.

Every modern woman realises the need of keeping her skin in good condition, be it only with the use of a well-chosen cold cream a few minutes every day. A perfectly simple beauty treatment which can be carried out at home with very little expenditure is to use Boots' Old English Lavender day and night creams. The latter contains natural oils and fats which feed the tissues and give an invigorating tonic action to the skin.



Two youthful frocks from Liberty's, Regent Street, W. The one on the left is of green crêpe-de-Chine, in two different shades, and the other in black velveteen with cuffs and collar of cream lace and georgette.



The simplest of home beauty treatments, which is effective all the year round, is the regular use of Boots' Old English Lavender Night Cream, which cleanses the pores, prevents wrinkles, and keeps the skin healthy.

A little gently massaged well in before going to bed ensures that the good work is going on while you sleep, preventing wrinkles and dryness. The day cream is specifically prepared to protect tender and delicate skins from exposure to different temperatures, and is an excellent base for powder. They each cost 1s. 6d. a jar, and are obtained at all the Boots countless branches in Great Britain.

Lingerie Ribbons Which Really Wash.

Shoulder-straps are a constant source of annoyance when they need renewing after each washing. But the difficulty is entirely removed with Cash's washing ribbons, which are obtainable in countless designs and qualities, each of which will wash and wear as long as the garment exists. Some are brocaded in silk, others have tiny embroidered flowers, and there are plain colours in every hue. They are obtainable, very inexpensively, at all the leading stores, but should any difficulty be experienced, application should be made direct to the makers, J. and J. Cash, of Coventry.

Olive
Gwendolyn

"Luvisca"

The ideal material for Jumper-Blouses, Slumber Suits, Pyjamas, Lingerie; Children's Frocks, Overalls and Sleeping Suits. "LUVISCA" has the appearance of Silk, with the advantage of being easily washed, and for hard wear is unsurpassed. There is a wide choice of designs suitable for every purpose. 37/38 inches wide: Striped Designs, 3/3d. per yard; Plain Shades and Self Checks, 3/6d. per yard.

None genuine without name on Selvedge or Garment Tab.

"Delysia"

A dainty fabric for dainty wear. The charm of Courtaulds' Fabrics is clearly expressed in "DELYSIA." It makes the daintiest of Lingerie, Jumper-Blouses, Afternoon Dresses and Evening Frocks, and Children's pretty Frocks and Underwear. Obtainable in a wide range of delicate colourings, 37/38 inches wide, 3/11½d. per yard.

None genuine without name on Selvedge or Garment Tab.

"Xantha"

The standard and most popular knitted fabric for Ladies' dainty Lingerie wear. It is exceptionally soft and durable, and sold in a variety of delicate shades. Garments made from "XANTHA" retain their texture and shape as well as their freshness after repeated washing. 48/49 inches wide, 5/11d. per yard.

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"San-Toy"

A beautiful range of Printed Fabrics, very pleasing to all ladies of taste. "SAN TOY" Printed Fabrics drape easily and are produced in a wide range of designs, with a full selection of colours, guaranteed to retain their freshness and beauty after washing. For Dresses, Jumper-Suits, Children's Frocks, etc., "SAN-TOY" Printed Fabrics are supreme.

None genuine without name on Selvedge or Garment Tab.

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famed throughout the world of fashion —

THE artistic and textile resources of Courtaulds Limited are so wide and unique that every dress requirement of ladies and children is provided for among its productions. At each turn of Fashion's wheel, Courtaulds' Fabrics are the first to offer the needed materials in unrivalled ranges of colour, design and price. Make this list of Courtaulds' Fabrics your guide to value, variety, and lasting satisfaction.



Courtaulds' Fabrics woven by Courtaulds Limited, are obtainable from leading Drapers & Stores everywhere.

All the above fabrics are produced from Courtaulds' finest Artificial Silk yarns.

"Courgette"

A delightfully soft crêpe fabric, particularly suitable for present-day Jumpers, Jumper-Blouses, Dresses and dainty Lingerie. "COURGETTE" is an entirely new fabric, carrying the full Courtauld guarantee. Available in many shades and colourings, 36/37 inches wide, 6/11d. per yard.

None genuine without name on Selvedge.

"Clytie" SATIN

A lovely and rich-looking soft Dress Satin—an exceptionally high-grade Courtauld Fabric. It is wonderfully durable in wear, and for Afternoon and Evening Frocks, Children's Party and best wear, Wedding Gowns, etc., cannot be excelled. Sold in dainty shades, 38/39 inches wide, 5/6d. per yard.

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"Courlyn"

A standard high-grade Artificial Silk and Wool Marocain with exceptional draping qualities and delightfully soft to handle. For Afternoon Frocks, Evening Dresses, Jumpers, Linings, Children's Party Frocks, etc. "COURLYN" is shown in a large range of colours, 37/38 inches wide, 6/11d. per yard.

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"Courcain"

A thoroughly dependable and hard-wearing Artificial Silk and Wool Marocain, produced in the newest shades and largely used for Dresses, Frocks, Jumpers, and Children's wear. 38/39 inches wide, 4/11½d. per yard.

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Courtaulds' 100% WASHING SATIN

A serviceable and long lasting Washing Satin, very durable in wear. For Lingerie, Negligée and Boudoir Wraps, Dressing Jackets, Breakfast Wraps, etc. Produced in a selection of the newest colours, 39 inches wide, 5/11d. per yard.

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If any difficulty, please write Courtaulds Limited, (Dept. F 17), 16, St. Martin's-le-Grand, London, E.C. 1, for name of nearest Retailer and descriptive literature.

THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

I READ and, incidentally, I hear from various parts of London and the country that the industry of car-stealing has just had a new stimulus. It used to be rather a serious matter some two or three years ago, and the tracing and recovery of stolen cars added a not inconsiderable burden to the already full duties of the police.

Then there came a lull, which people were inclined to ascribe partly to the increased watchfulness of the police—which put a check on the less ingenious team work of the thieves—and partly to the increased difficulty of disposing of the stolen goods owing to the deepening suspicion of dealers who were asked to buy them. Now, I gather, the trouble is beginning again, and a decided fillip is being given to it, I should imagine, by the gangs of car bandits; and it is becoming a really serious problem to decide which is the best and most convenient way of ensuring that one keeps one's own car.

Car-Locks.

The number of thief-proof car-locks which

have been produced within the last ten years, tried, abandoned, and forgotten, must be, I should think, very large. I have seen, I believe, every kind that has been put on the market, and a good many more that have never gone beyond the experimental stages. Some have been distinctly ingenious, and some anything but infallible. There are locks which prevent your gear lever being shifted or your side-brake being taken off, or your steering wheel being moved; locks which cut off the ignition; others which cut off the petrol; and at least one which does both. Some or all of these may be perfectly successful for a certain time, but the car thief who really knows his business quite certainly has an excellent museum of all these things himself, and is able to invent dodges quite as ingenious for circumventing them.

The Risk of Fire.

It is really very difficult to see how a car can be safeguarded from theft without rendering it immovable, and that is not regarded with any favour by the police; nor, incidentally, would it be regarded with any more favour by the average owner. There is always a certain risk of fire, whether the car be left in a mews, a public garage, or in a parking place, and if you arrange things so that your wheels

won't turn round, your car will not be stolen, but it may be reduced to ashes.

One of the most popular forms of thief-proof device is the steering lock, and at first glance this seems as good as any. As a matter of fact, it can be nearly as deadly a trap as chaining one of the spokes of a wheel to the frame. A car that can be rolled only in a straight line certainly cannot be stolen, but its chances in a conflagration are very small, unless it has a straight, clear space in front or behind it.

Gear Locks and Dick Turpin.

The gear lock which locks the lever in the neutral position is as safe as any

(provided, of course, the thieves are not of the highbrow order of the expert American thief who brings a lorry to the job and carts the car bodily away); but any lock of this kind that became widely used would sooner or later have its utility discounted, because the really clever thief would soon devise means of breaking it quickly.

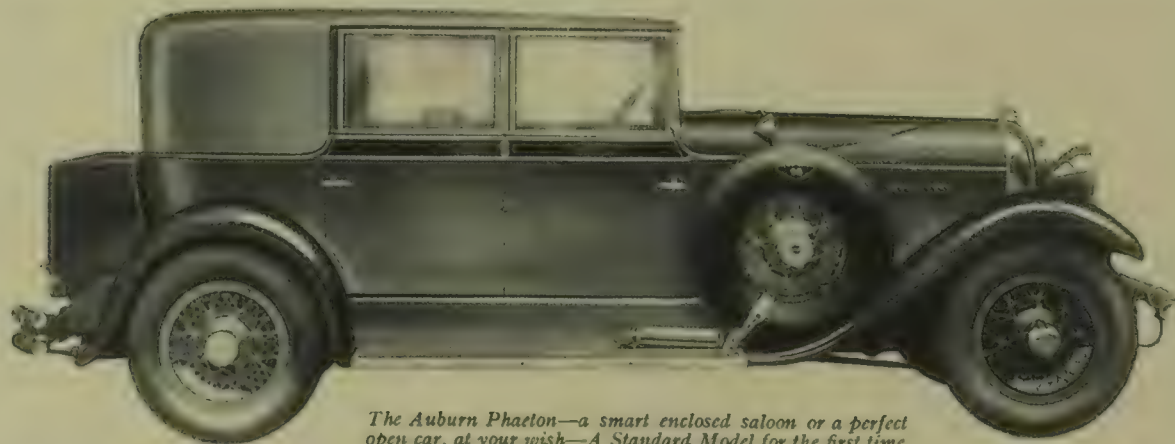
Leaving out the possibility of the arrival of Dick Turpin's lorry, or of the still more plausible false breakdown car, which tows your car away, the best way, I believe, of foiling thieves is to have a fuel lock under the bonnet, and to have not only the bonnet locked with an individual lock and key, but also the floor boards bolted down in such a way that their removal would really be a long job. The theft of one's car is perhaps one of the most unpleasant things that can happen to the owner. Apart from the worry of wondering what is happening to it while search is being made, there is the depressing knowledge that no insurance company is going to afford any substantial comfort so long as there is the slightest possibility that the car is anywhere in existence. If your car is burnt, your claim will be considered, but if it is at large "somewhere," there is nothing for it but

[Continued overleaf.]

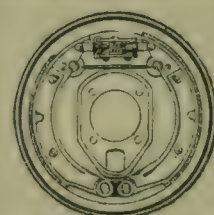


INTENT ON MAKING THEIR CARS "MORE AND MORE BRITISH": (FROM RIGHT TO LEFT, IN FRONT) MR. JOHN N. WILLYS, SIR KENNETH CROSSLEY, AND SIR WILLIAM LETTS, AT THE WORKS OF WILLYS OVERLAND CROSSLEY, LTD., HEATON CHAPEL, STOCKPORT.

This photograph shows officials of the works with the managing director, Sir William Letts, standing next to the Chairman, Sir Kenneth Crossley, who is shaking hands with the well-known motor magnate, Mr. John N. Willys, President. The photograph was taken during the recent visit of Mr. John N. Willys to the factory, and in a subsequent interview both Mr. Willys and Sir William Letts reiterated their intention of making their various cars more and more British. As proof of what they had already done, they gave the following facts and figures: "1. We are a British Company with over 4000 British shareholders; 2. In our 22½-acre factory we employ on an average 1000 British work-people; 3. We have paid out £1,500,000 in wages and salaries; 4. We have purchased £2,500,000 worth of British goods to go into the building of our cars." Sir William emphasised the point that he intended to introduce more and still more British features, and also to develop new markets which he has recently opened up so as to buy even more British materials and employ still more British labour.



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luxurious upholstery, distinctive, striking colour harmonies, and beautiful lines.

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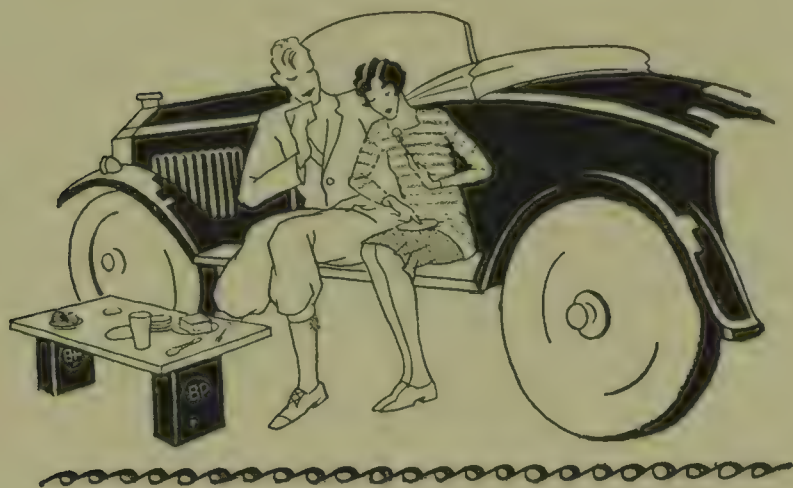
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AEROPLANE ON VIEW. Lecturer—CAPT. OXLEY BOYLE.

GAMAGES

"The Boys' Own Store"

HOLBORN, LONDON, E.C. 1

(Continued.)

patience and hope—and these do not wear very well in such circumstances.

The 20 Daimler.

For this week I have to report the trial of another car of the type I described as the rich man's car at a moderate price. This is the 20-70-h.p. six-cylinder Daimler, which sells complete with a really fine coach-built saloon body, for £850. It struck me that this was an excellent example of that class of car which gives its owner just that amount of performance and comfort which would have cost quite twice as much not so very long ago. It is a big car with a wheel-base of over 11 ft., carrying a really luxurious body, and although, perhaps, it is not really fast as that expression is understood to-day, when seventy-five and eighty miles an hour are freely announced for quite moderate powers, it is quite swift enough for the owner who wants to travel in comfort in a car of this size.

You can, without any difficulty at all, get this Daimler to a mile a minute, and perhaps a little more on a good road; but what is much more important than that is that it will attain this speed very willingly and, having reached it, will keep it up with great smoothness. That smoothness, indeed, is quite deceptive, and during the trial I found myself constantly underestimating it. It picks up well on any of its gears, and you can maintain a very decent average with it up hill and down dale all day long without feeling tired at the end of it.

I noticed one or two remarkable improvements in this Daimler, chief of which was in the brakes. These are now really excellent. They are of the vacuum-assisted type, and a real delight to use. You need to put only very light pressure on the pedal to have complete control of the car at once, and to bring it to an emergency stop in a surprisingly short time. I have not often come across so efficient an example of a now common system.

The springing again is greatly improved, especially on the front axle. The four-speed gear-box runs really quietly, and gear-changing with it is easy. This new Daimler is a thoroughly comfortable car for the driver as well as for the passengers, and is, in my opinion, one of the best models the firm has yet produced. The annual tax is £20, the capacity of the engine being rather more than two and a half litres.

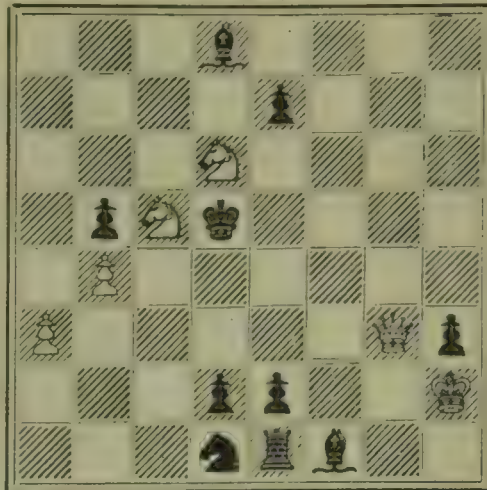
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TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Letters intended for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, 15, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.2.

PROBLEM No. 4035.—By A. J. FENNER (Tonbridge).
(BLACK (10 pieces).)



WHITE (6 pieces).

In Forsyth Notation: 3b4; 4p3; 3S4; 1pSk4; 1P6; P5Qp; 3pp2K; 3sr2b.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 4033.—By EDWARD BOSWELL.

[K3B3; 4P3; 3p1qS1; p1Sk2p1; r2P2r1; pP1Q1Pp1; 4S3; 3RR2b.]

Keymove: KtK6 (Se6) threat KtB7.

If 1. — K×Kt, 2. PQ5; if 1. — Q×QKt, 2. QKt5; if 1. — Q×P, 2. QB5; if 1. — Q×QP, 2. QB5; if 1. — Kt×P, 2. QKt5; if 1. — RQB5, 2. Q×R; if 1. — QR×P, 2. QB4; and if 1. — KR×P, 2. QK4.

This most ingenious problem, with its many near tries and subtle defences, has proved both difficult and deceptive. Even the composer himself, not having seen the position for some time, had trouble with it! The interferences, pins, and self-blocks make a very interesting study, and many readers have expressed their appreciation of Mr. Boswell's craftsmanship.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 4027 received from R E Broughall Woods (Kasempa); of No. 4030 from J S Almeida (Bombay) and George Parbury (Singapore); of No. 4031 from J S Almeida (Bombay) and K D W Boissevain (Geneva); of No. 4033 from Antonio Ferreira (Porto), Senex (Darwen), Rev. W Scott (Elgin), Fr. Fix (Wiesbaden), F N (Vigo), J M K Lupton (Richmond), M Heath (London), and H Richards (Brighton); and of No. 4034 from E G B Barlow (Bournemouth), H Burgess (St. Leonards), J M K Lupton (Richmond), and L W Cafferata (Newark).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF GAME-PROBLEM No. VIII. from F N Braund (Ware), Chas. Willing (Philadelphia), and E G S Churchill (Blockley), 100%; Rev. Dr. Stevenson (Melrose) and W H Winter (Alton), 85%; Senex (Darwen) and M Heath (London), 70%; and of GAME-PROBLEM No. IX from M E Jowett (Grange-over-Sands), F N (Vigo), M Heath (London), 100%; and Rev. Dr. Stevenson (Melrose), 50%.

A GOOD WIN BY YATES.

The British champion's win against Dr. Euwe destroyed the Dutch master's chance of finishing first at Bad Kissingen; and Euwe must have regretted his temerity in opening with the Ruy Lopez, in which Yates is a recognised specialist.

WHITE (Dr. Max Euwe.)	BLACK (F. D. Yates.)	WHITE (Dr. Max Euwe.)	BLACK (F. D. Yates.)
1. PK4	PK4	18.	B×B
2. KtKB3	KtQB3	19. QQ3	BB5
3. BKt5	PQR3	See note to move 8.	
4. BR4	KB2	20. Kt×B	P×Kt
5. Castles	BK2	21. Q×P	R×KtP
6. QK2	PQKt4	22. RR7	PB4
7. BKt3	PQ3	23. P×P	P×P
8. PQR4		The dragon's teeth!	

This line, forcing open the QR file, does not turn out well for White. The position of the White Q and R invites an attack on that diagonal, in which Black's QKtP is the instrument of a fatal thrust. 8PB3 is an alternative.

8. Rkt1
9. PQB3
10. P×P
11. PQ4
12. Kt×P.
13. P×Kt

This threatens a troublesome pin, and White's development begins to look aimless.

He cannot, of course, take the KtP, and does not play QQ3 at once because of 18. — KtB5.

At Bad Kissingen Capablanca's slip against Spielmann proved fatal to his chances of winning, though he made a gallant effort to pull Bogoljubow "back to his horses" by defeating him in a fine game. Yates, the British representative, thoroughly justified his inclusion; but Rubinstein, whom many good judges thought would finish first, played below his best form in the earlier stages. Bogoljubow is to be heartily congratulated upon the steadiness and consistency which gained him a well-earned victory against such strong opposition.

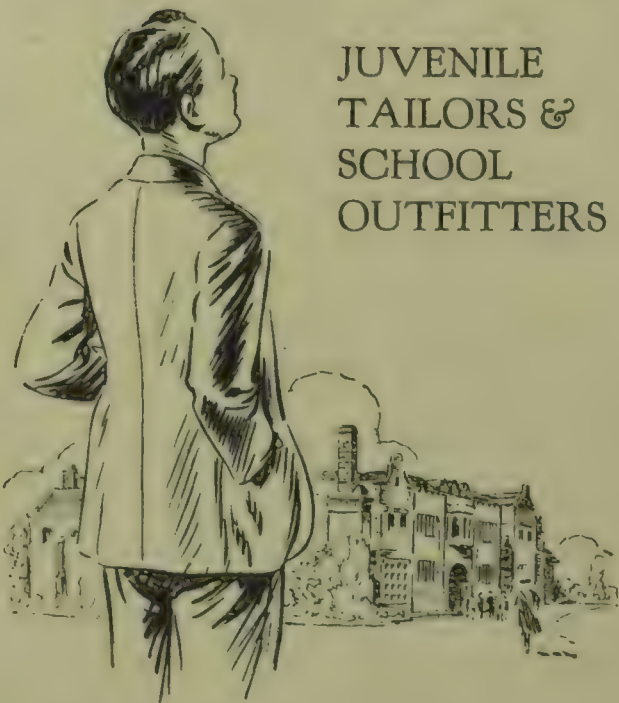
The only O.M. car which entered for the R.A.C. Tourist Trophy Race, and which finished first in the two-litre class and secured the Gordon Richards Trophy, was immediately driven back to London, and is now on view at the showrooms of Messrs. L. C. Rawlence and Co., Ltd., 39, Sackville Street, Piccadilly, W.1.



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Kutnow's Powder also has the recommendation of the medical profession in cases of rheumatism, gout, sciatica, lumbago, diabetes, etc. Guaranteed free from sugar.

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ELECTRICITY IN DAILY LIFE.

By PROTONIUS.

XXI.—ELECTRIC HOT-WATER SUPPLY.

IT is an interesting fact that, although electricity shows its distinguishing qualities of economy and convenience to a remarkable degree in water-heating, its application for this purpose has been delayed until quite recent years. One may find thousands of houses where electricity is used for lighting, cooking, and ordinary heating, but only tens in which current is employed for the hot-water supply.

This anomaly is due partly to technical reasons, but mainly to the circumstance that only lately has the cost of electricity, except in a minority of cases, reached so low a level that electric water-heating becomes a commercial proposition. Although the electric system has many aspects of convenience which recommend it apart from cost, no general adoption was likely to take place until the expense was on something like the same scale as older systems.

The difficulties which surround the supply of hot water for domestic purposes are reflected in the number of solutions more or less in vogue. The traditional system is the boiler at the back of the kitchen fire, with a pipe system leading to a storage tank, and to various outlets in scullery and bathroom. Arnold Bennett, who finds a romantic interest in these affairs of plumbing, has touched on the vagaries of the Victorian hot-water apparatus; but to-day the kitchen boiler has gone into semi-employment not so much because of its familiar uncertainties, but because other forms of cooker have become popular.

The tendency nowadays is to use an independent boiler, burning coke or anthracite, or a mixture of both; or a gas circulator; or local geysers. In all these systems fuel is burned; and the burning of fuel involves a flue to carry off the waste products of combustion. These waste products carry a good deal of heat with them, the effect being that only a portion of the heat produced by the burning of the fuel finds its way into the water to be heated.

As it is heated the water circulates in the pipe system, and in course of time fills the tank and the whole system with hot water. All through this process heat is being lost. It is being lost in heating

the pipes themselves; and the pipes continually lose heat to their surroundings. The hot-water tank radiates heat freely from every side; and the hotter it is the more rapidly its temperature falls.

Some idea of the waste of heat which goes on under these conditions may be gathered from the amount of water which has to be run off from a tap before really hot water is obtained. Frequently a gallon or two may require to be drawn. These odd gallons are all of water which once was hot, but has cooled by losing its heat to the walls and the air of the house.

Consideration of these points is necessary for an understanding of the main economy of electric water-heating. In the electric system the water is heated at the point where it is used. There is no piping required beyond the cold-water delivery pipe and the short pipe which leads from the heater to the tap. If the heater is installed in a linen cupboard in place of the usual hot-water tank, there may be a few feet of pipe to give access to the adjacent bath-room; but in the ordinary way the electric heater, which is a circular tank, is placed over the bath, or the scullery sink, or the wash-basin.

Thus at one stroke a serious waste of heat is avoided. But the efficiency of the electric method goes further. There is no flue or other means of escape for the heat generated. The peculiarity of electric water-heating is that the heat-source is placed in direct contact with the water to be heated. The heating element is simply made up of resistance wire suitably protected; and this wire becomes hot when current passes through it. As the water is in contact with the casing of the element, all the electric heat is transmitted to the water.

Every electric water-heater, again, is efficiently "lagged." Lagging acts like an overcoat—it prevents the escape of heat from the body inside. Various substances, such as shredded cork, are used for lagging purposes—all with a high heat-insulating quality. They are so efficient that, although the water in the heater itself may be boiling hot, the outside of the tank remains no more than comfortably warm to the touch.

At every point, therefore, electric water-heating succeeds in effecting the conservation of heat.

Still more striking is the advance in convenience. Every other system of water-heating requires a certain amount of attention. Some of them demand a degree of skill in addition, otherwise they prove

excessively wasteful or fail to give an ample supply of really hot water. The electric system is, on the contrary, entirely automatic, and, once installed, goes on working without any attention whatsoever.

This crowning advantage arises from the continuous use of moderate quantities of electricity. The first electric heaters were made to throw large quantities of heat suddenly into masses of cold water. The up-to-date heaters use a small quantity of heat, but maintain it night and day, the heat being stored in the water and so adjusted that scalding hot water is available at any time.

When hot water is drawn off, cold water is automatically admitted at a slow rate which prevents the temperature dropping to any material extent. Literally, all that the user has to do with the ordinary electric water-heating system is to draw off the hot water.

To meet various conditions the degree of heat applied may be altered either automatically or otherwise. In one system a thermostat automatically switches the current off when the water is just approaching boiling point, and switches it on again when the temperature falls ten degrees below scalding heat. In another system, adapted to cases where electricity supply authorities grant a much lower rate for electricity used at night, an automatic time-switch turns the current on at night. Where the demand for hot water is irregular, an additional heater may be fitted in the tank as a "booster" to meet a sudden demand.

Whatever the conditions, electrical devices can be applied to meet them with a minimum of trouble. A high measure of labour-saving attaches to all electrical appliances, but to none more conspicuously than to the water-heater. The only question which remains to be considered is that of cost; and on that point the electric system is unique. No one can quite tell how much any other water-heating system really costs day by day. In the electric case the consumption of the heaters installed is fixed, and the cost per day or week or year can be calculated by simple arithmetic.

As already hinted, many electricity supply authorities have special low rates for water-heating, as it affords them a steady all-round-the-clock load. These low rates enable the many conveniences of electric water-heating to be enjoyed at a fixed and moderate cost.

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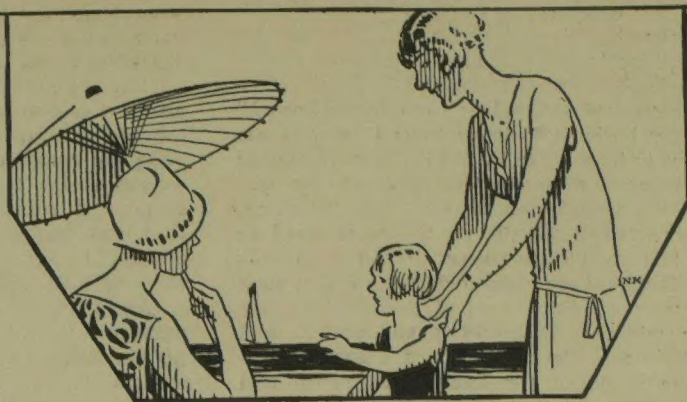
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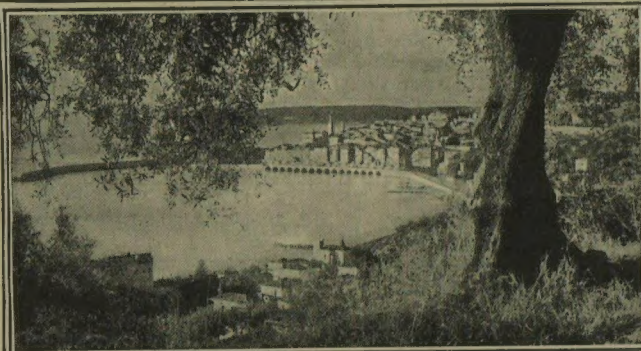
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GARAVAN BAY (Sea Front). Hôtels-Pension: Marina.

GARAVAN BAY (slightly elevated). Hôtels: Bellevue and Italie, Garavan Palace.

ON THE HILL (funicular). Hôtel: Annonciata.

ANONYMOUS LETTERS AND "GRAPHOMANIA."

(Continued from Page 416.)

laboratory expert. When next he called he was met with the unexpected question: "Does your fiancée use the perfume known as Dandy?"

"Yes," he replied, astounded; "how do you know?"

"It is my business to know these things. I am sorry to have to inform you that it is probably the girl you intend to marry who wrote those letters to herself."

At this the young man became very indignant, but was persuaded to bring to the Sûreté several love letters he had received from her. To the expert's surprise, although they were redolent of the same perfume (traces of which he had perceived on the defamatory missives) the writing was smooth and flowing, with no single indication of a nervous disorder in the shape of the letters. Perplexed and uneasy at the thought that he had made a mistake, the expert called at the house of the young man. He was conducted to a small salon and, whilst waiting, examined the room. On the mantel stood a squat vase, obviously hand-painted, with the inscription: "Souvenir affectueux de Clairette" (Fig. 5). The shape of the painted letters was exactly similar to those traced by the anonymous enemy. When questioned, the man admitted that the vase was a present from his fiancée. Thereupon, the girl was watched, and was caught posting another of the anonymous compositions to herself. She confessed that her parents had chosen the fiancé, but that the union was distasteful to her because she had made a pact with a girl friend whilst at school to remain single. It

was this friend who had suggested the method by which she could evade the marriage without offending her parents. It was her friend also who had written the letters, and painted the vase for her.

But the queerest case that the laboratory at Lyons ever had to deal with happened a year ago. Anonymous letters written in strange, straggling characters obliquely across the paper were received by many women in the town. The message was always the same: "A friend who wishes you well warns you that your husband is in love with his typist who is plotting to bring about a divorce. Act upon this warning" (Fig. 4).

Again, in two instances, the information thus conveyed turned out to be true. A microscopic examination of these letters led to nothing. There was no watermark on the paper, nor anything that could serve as a clue. It was noticed, however, that the letter "T" was shaped like a "P." Such a flagrant deformation was a certain indication of insanity, and photographs of the anonymous communications were sent to all the doctors in Lyons. One of these, Dr. Pielbert, communicated with the Sûreté. He averred that several characteristic malformations resembled the writing of one of his patients, a typist who had been infatuated with her employer. She had shown signs of mental trouble since she had lost her post. Yet the girl affirmed that she would not dream of sending such letters, and the *juge d'instruction* was convinced that she spoke truthfully. The postmark on all the envelopes showed that they had been posted after midnight. Some days later a

watching detective saw a figure slip furtively out of the house in which the typist lived and walk to the letter-box. To his astonishment, when he approached he perceived that it was a girl dressed only in a night-gown. Her feet were bare, and her long silky hair was gathered in a net. As he reached out his hand to seize her, he perceived that, although the eyes were wide open, they stared fixedly into vacancy. The girl was a somnambulist. Obsessed by the idea that someone had warned her former employer's wife of her infatuation, she wrote these anonymous letters in a trance condition, and addressed them to all the people she had known whilst employed as typist. When awake she remembered nothing of what she had done!

"THE LAND PIRATES OF INDIA."—(Continued from Page 420.)

will agree to concentrate their thoughts on one particular bunch, and if the man when called back shows the bunch they have chosen, success will be achieved."

Thus I might quote indefinitely, always indicating the lure of the lore that is the happy possession of the author of "The Land Pirates of India." I must rest content with the extracts made. They should suffice to attract the general reader to an unusually interesting book about an unusually interesting robber clan of nomads and village-settlers, oil-smearing and elusive, bold in action, blinking and cringing when caught—"Dravidian people who prey upon the people in South India," and rejoice in a moral code summed up in the lines: "Let him take who has the power And let him keep who can"! E. H. G.

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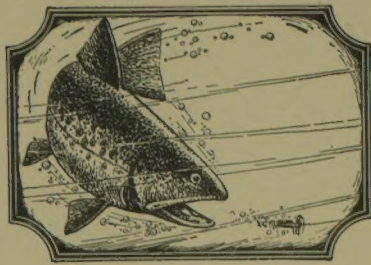
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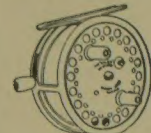
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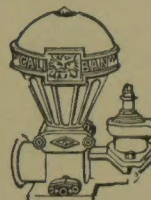
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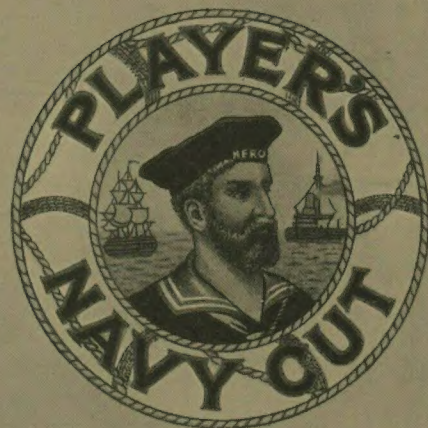
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